



**IS BOOK HAS
 BEEN PRESENTED BY**

Satish Chandra A. T. Khan G. A. S.

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In thousands of homes the dog is a well-loved member of the family. But unlike the other members of the family, the dog can't talk. He can't tell you in so many words what he thinks of his new bed, of your attempts to train him or just why it is he doesn't feel so well today. Of course he will try to explain by his actions, but can you be sure that you read them aright?

This book, by one of the best-known authorities on the subject, has been written for the express purpose of adding to your understanding of your dog. Every aspect of the dog in sickness and in health is concisely dealt with and has been set out alphabetically for easy reference. "Almost a pocket encyclopædia," said one critic when he saw the book and this, we think, is perhaps its fairest description.

THE DOG OWNER'S HANDBOOK

By the same author

SADDLE AND SHOELEATHER

SILK AND SPUR

HUNTING FOR ALL

THE MODERN FOXHOUND

SPORT AND SPORTSMEN OF THE NEW FOREST

TINY FRIEND

EXMOOR ROVER

STORIES OF THE SADDLE

HOUNDS

DOGS, THEIR CARE AND TRAINING

THE DOG OWNER'S HANDBOOK

By
C. R. ACTON

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THE DOG OWNER'S HANDBOOK

A

Aberdeen Terrier. According to H. G. Wells, in his "Outline of History", traces of dogs have been found in Scottish coastal settlements of 10,000 years ago. These dogs were probably the ancestors of the dogs of the Highlands, of which the Aberdeen was one. The name was used until fairly recent times for a dog which would now be more exactly classified as a *Skye*, *Cairn*, or *Scottish Terrier*.

Abortion. Interruption of pregnancy in the early weeks after conception may be hereditary or due to a variety of troubles, including injury, fright, poisoning, or fever in such diseases as distemper. In view of the serious dangers of infection and permanent injury a veterinary surgeon should always be called if a mucous discharge or traces of blood are seen around the vagina of a bitch which has been mated.

Abrasions. Surface sores caused by scratching or chafing, often occurring when a dog has been tied up and has rubbed part of his body sore, can be cleansed with warm water containing a small amount of disinfectant. *Bandaging* should not be necessary as once the place is clean licking by the dog will assist healing.

Abscess. This painful swelling is usually caused by dirt. Cleaning even small wounds and abrasions is therefore a wise preventative. Once the abscess has formed hot poultices of bread or frequent hot fomentations of boric lotion should be made until a soft point shows, which may be pressed to exude the pus. Keep the point open for some days by continued applications of warm lotions or pus may re-form.

Accidents. In these days the majority of accidents to dogs are casualties on the roads. The first thing to do is to lift him clear of the traffic. Great care must be taken because any broken bones may, by a wrong movement, pierce a vital organ. This applies particularly to the ribs which can puncture the heart or lungs. A piece of sacking, mackintosh, or one's own jacket should be laid flat on the ground alongside the dog and then eased slowly and gently underneath the body. Because of pain and terror the most trusting dog is liable to snap when injured. The best thing is to tie up his mouth with a handkerchief, knotting it firmly under the jaw but taking care that there is room for the mouth to open slightly to allow vomiting or the expulsion of blood.

Once the dog is removed from the road and has been made as comfortable as possible a preliminary examination may be made. Bleeding from the mouth or ears is evidence of head injury; bleeding from the mouth or rectum is indicative of body injury; inability to balance, dragging of the rear legs, or coma provide evidence of spinal or brain injury. Broken bones will be obvious by the distortion to the limbs or the protrusion of the ribs (though this may not show). If the accident has occurred near shops it is a good idea to ask a chemist to give the dog a sleeping draught, while the police will be found very helpful, with first aid equipment and knowledge of the telephone number of the nearest vet.

Cotton wool or a folded clean handkerchief will staunch the blood from a body wound. It should be held against the wound with gentle pressure, first moving or cutting away the hair. Spurting blood, indicating an arterial wound, can be stopped or minimised by pressing the artery between the wound and the heart, and if the wound is on a limb a tourniquet may be applied.

All these measures should be regarded as temporary expedients until the arrival of the vet. If a car is available it is usually best to take the dog to the vet's residence. The wounded animal should be lifted on the sacking or coat and placed on the floor of the car with much padding under-

neath him to give a level, fairly hard bed. The sloping seat of the average passenger vehicle is not suitable as it will distort the body.

The main thing is not to panic. Dogs have a wonderful resilience, and very often the main trouble is shock—serious enough because of its effect on the blood stream and therefore on the heart and respiration. Incidentally, as much should be done for a stranger's dog as for one's own in the case of an accident: the onlooker with the intelligence to provide sensible help in an emergency is as valuable as he is rare.

Acetic Acid. The type known as glacial acetic acid is a means of removing warts. The surrounding skin must be protected with vaseline and a minute drop of the acid applied to the wart with the aid of a match stick every day until the wart sloughs off. Care must be taken to see that the acid does not touch healthy skin.

Actinomycosis. This animal disease is only very rarely found in the dog, and the source of infection is unknown. One theory is that it is derived from a parasite thriving on marshy ground and on barley, and is introduced through wounds of the mouth. Infection of sows through cracked nipples is known, and presumably similar trouble might occur with a bitch, though no such case is recorded. Ulcerated swellings with a purulent discharge occur near the abrasion where the parasite enters, and the pus is granular. It is not fatal if properly and quickly treated, either surgically or medically. But without treatment the mouth swellings may spread to the throat and chest and cause suffocation. A vet is obviously needed.

Afghan Hound. One of the greyhound family and a very ancient breed, being known in the Middle East much as it looks at present from the dawn of history. It has been bred in Britain for some fifty years. Seventy-five were exhibited at Crufts in 1951. Colours vary, with cream, fawn, golden, and red types most prominent. The silky coat is fine on the back, but long on legs and ears. Height 27-29 ins. Weight about 64 lb.

Age of Dogs. Small dogs live longer than the heavy breeds. Nine years can be regarded as a normal span of life, and from six years of age signs of advancing years, with a smaller appetite, white hairs around the muzzle, and a predisposition to more sleep, will be noted. Premature senility is invariably due to ill-advised treatment in the shape of too much soft food and too little exercise. Exceptions to normal life are numerous and remarkable. Many instances are recorded in all breeds of sixteen years, and twenty is not uncommon; the R.S.P.C.A. once had a mongrel brought to a clinic who was said to be twenty-seven years old. Many of these claims cannot be authenticated, though with the increased Kennel Club registrations of recent times more accurate data on these cases of canine longevity will be possible.

Airedale. This dog is the largest of the Terrier family. He originated about a century ago in the Aire Valley of Yorkshire, at first being known as the Waterside Terrier or the Bingley. His ancestors were the *Otterhound* and the *Black-and-Tan*, the object of the breeders being to obtain a dog which would provide good sport in hunting water rats. In the first World War he was used as a patrol dog, and he is one of the best house dogs there is. His harsh, wiry coat is grizzle or tan with a black saddle. Height is about 24 ins., and weight around 46 lb.

Akita. A Japanese dog of the Inu variety marked by a bushy, curly tail and close-set fur which may be of many colours. Used for hunting in Japan one or two have been bred in Britain from time to time.

Alsatian. Britain's second most popular breed originated in Germany as a sheep dog. Despite his appearance he has no more wolf in him than any other dog, being bred originally to fight wolves. The fact that the Alsatian is universally preferred for police and army work and as a *Guide Dog* for the Blind is sufficient evidence of his intelligence, sense of discipline, and tracking powers. Height is 26 ins., and weight varies considerably. Colours include grey, brindle, black-and-tan, sable. White and cream

strains exist as well. Distinctive feature is the smooth movement—a small object placed behind the shoulders should not fall off when the dog moves forward at a lope.

American Foxhound. There are several distinctly different types, varying widely in colour, conformation, and style of hunting. The Hounds of Robert Brook, imported in 1602, had material influence as the tap roots of several strains of American Hounds. They were also undoubtedly influenced during the seventeenth century by the importation of French Hounds, known as Porcelaines by M. Rousseau. They were white with tan markings, long-eared and rat-tailed, and had high occiputs.

Virginian Hounds are recognised as being the best "American" Hounds and their line can be traced back to importations of black-and-tan Southern Irish Hounds, popularly known as *Kerry Beagles*.

There are also several packs hunting in the United States composed of blood obtained from Hounds of the late Sir Edward Curre (for example, the Meadow Brook), while there are also some packs of pure English blood (for example, the late Plunket Stewart's Hounds).

Anaemia. Commonest form of this disease in dogs comes from a diet consisting mainly of biscuits. Minced meat will usually effect a cure, and the change in the paleness of the gums, the lack of energy, and the poor sheen of the coat, will be obvious. If there is no change then the anaemia is probably a symptom of a more serious ailment such as chronic or malignant disease. Pernicious anaemia in its true form has never been reported in the dog, but if it did occur it would probably respond to similar treatment as that prescribed for human beings.

Anaesthesia. The most usual anaesthetic for a dog is Nembutal, a proprietary name for a drug in the barbiturate group. The shorter acting hexobarbitones such as Intraval and Evipan are nowadays extensively used for minor surgical procedure. These modern anaesthetics have largely replaced ether and chloroform. The tolerance of a

dog to anaesthesia is very different from that of a human being, and even if the owner has access to one he should never attempt to use it, even for the purpose of putting a dog "to sleep". See *Humane Killing*.

Anal Glands. The dog is equipped with glands in the anus which Nature evidently intended to be used in the same way as the skunk when the animal is alarmed. The purpose was forgotten in early canine evolution but the glands remain and dogs normally exude the fluid during motions. If these are soft or the dog is over-fat this natural release may not occur. The dog will "skate" on his rump, move his tail downwards and exhibit every sign of discomfort. The cause may be worms, but is often enlargement of the glands which are placed on either side of the anus. They can be easily squeezed by a vet. If there are indications of an *abscess* he will advise that this be treated.

Animal Sunday. All over the world St. Francis of Assisi's Day, 4th October, is becoming accepted as Animals Day. In this country the Sunday preceding this date is now celebrated as Animal Sunday. Largely as the result of work by the *R.S.P.C.A.*, clergy of all denominations bring the claims of animals before their congregations. Notable services on the day are those in the field adjoining Holy Trinity Church, Hereford, on Doncaster Racecourse, and in Westminster Abbey.

Anthrax. Dogs are the least susceptible of the domestic animals of this country to this terrible and contagious disease, but cases are on record. Swelling of the throat, severe pain, and quick collapse and death result. If anthrax exists in the area among farm animals (there will be an order prohibiting the movement of animals of all kinds) the possibility of a dog being infected must be borne in mind. Anthrax is a notifiable disease under the Diseases of Animals Act, and the police must be informed immediately it is suspected.

Antiseptics. Liquids and powders quite suitable for human use are not necessarily advisable for application to

dogs because of the inevitable licking which the dog will perform. The modern non-caustic disinfectants usually carry instructions for use with animals and are excellent. For emergency use the following will be found in most homes:—Tincture of iodine: should be used only when diluted at the rate of a teaspoonful to a pint of water; methylated spirit: harmless to tissue but causes smarting and should be used only to dampen the swab; permanganate of potash: use only in proportion of one to a thousand parts of water; boric acid: difficult to dissolve, but in the proportion of a teaspoonful of crystals to a pint of water is a good antiseptic and harmless to the eyes; carbolic acid: should never be used; peroxide of hydrogen: diluted by ten parts of warm water is an excellent liquid to wash dirty wounds or as a mouth wash.

Aperients. Dogs should be given aperients with caution. Many are habit-forming, and it is better to remedy constipation by correcting the diet. Bran is one excellent way of supplying the necessary *roughage*. Gently-acting laxatives include magnesia, sulphur, and liquid paraffin (some dogs are upset by the last-named). A stronger purge is obtained with castor oil or Epsom salts.

Appenzell. This intelligent, short-coated dog (usually brown, black and white), will be known to many visitors to Switzerland, where he is used to herd cattle. He weighs about 32 lb. and quite a few specimens live in Britain.

Apple-Headed. A dog is so described if the top of the skull is rounded.

Apron. The frill of hair round the neck in Spitz breeds.

Armant. An Egyptian sheepdog, with something of the appearance of the Old English sheepdog, but weighing only around 50 lb. His ancestry combines Arabian strains with dogs taken to Egypt by Napoleon.

Artificial Limbs. Dogs involved in accidents often have a leg amputated. In theory it may be best to destroy them, but in practice a well-loved pet can often be fitted with a cork or leather leg which it soon learns to use and

certainly does not seem to mind. It is an expensive job, but worth keeping in mind.

Asthma. Although this disease is commonly ascribed to dogs with shortness of breath true asthma is very rare, and most cases are really chronic bronchitis. Occasional bouts of wheezing breath are of nervous origin caused by spasmodic contraction of the bronchioles. It occurs after a fright, excitement, or through digestive troubles. Sedatives help in such cases.

Australian Terrier. This dog was bred from a Cairn and Yorkshire terrier ancestry, though in its seventy years of existence other British terrier breeds have also contributed. Its perky appearance and smallness (weight is about 10 lb.) have gained favour with many British dog lovers.

B

Babbler. Noisy fox hound or harrier who throws tongue without reason.

Back at the Knee. An accentuation of the hare foot—a long narrow one.

Balanitis. This trouble is also known as gleet. The gland of the penis is inflamed and a discharge occurs. Syringing and bathing with mild disinfectant will clear up the matter in young dogs. In older animals there may be soft growths at the base needing veterinary attention.

Bandaging. This is an art which requires practice. The wise owner practises on his dog to ascertain the most effective way of bandaging the most likely portions of a dog's anatomy—the head, body, legs. This brings the two-fold result of providing experience for the owner and accustoming the dog to the feeling of a bandage. The main thing is to keep the bandage on without its becoming too

tight or too loose. The average dog will do his best to bite a bandage. It is better that he should do this several times than to use adhesive plaster which softens the skin and causes trouble by adhering to the hair around the wound. Never use safety pins to hold a bandage in position. Better than a knot is to sew the ends with pack thread.

Basenji. Also known as the Barkless Dog, this breed originated in the headwaters of the Nile and was often given as a token of esteem to the Pharaohs. He was re-discovered by English explorers in Central Africa and two came to England in 1895. The strain, now well-known in Britain, comes from the Belgian Congo. The red or fawn coat with a small amount of white is fine and silky. The fact that he cleans himself like a cat makes him an attractive dog for the home. Height is about 17 ins., and weight around 20 lb. The build is similar to that of a *Fox Terrier*.

Baskets, Sleeping. Many of the sleeping baskets sold for toy dogs are more ornate than efficient. Another trouble is that the owner buys one in the first flush of excitement when the dog is small and fails to replace it with a larger size. A dog basket is not draught proof, and for that reason it should be raised at least 9 ins. off the floor to avoid the icy draughts which blow in every British home. The basket must be big enough for the dog to stretch out flat, and the cushion or mattress should be covered with a washable material. Towelling or an old blanket are both warm and comfortable. There should be two such covers to permit a one-off one-on routine. Periodically the basket itself should be washed over with a cloth dampened in a mild disinfectant and then thoroughly dried. See *Bedding, Kennels*.

Basset Hound. Of French origin, the Basset Hound, normally with a typical hound's tricolour coat, is a rather quaint but most affectionate and intelligent little dog. His face rather resembles the Bloodhound's and his head looks big for his chunky and muscular body. Colours are tricolour or orange and white. His weight (45 lb.) is large

for his height of 13 ins. Recently, for hunting purposes, English breeders have been going for straight legs, and a speedier type of Hound. This is regrettable as the Basset was never intended to go fast. The Basset Hound is quite popular in Britain; in America the regular appearances of one of these dogs in an uncanny feat of acting on the U.S. television services has created a nation-wide demand for the dog.

Bat-eared. Ears erect like those of a bat—e.g. *Chow Chow*.

Bathing. Regular daily *grooming* will obviate the need for more than an occasional bath, which is not really a natural method of keeping clean for a dog. When bathing is necessary, use one of the proprietary dog shampoos or a mild toilet soap. Do not use household soaps, detergents, or carbolic soaps. Have plenty of warm (not hot) water available and two big towels. The dog should be placed in the bath without any water in it, and the water then poured very gently over his rump, and so up to his shoulders. It should not go over his ears or face. The temperature must not be higher than that which appears pleasantly warm to one's elbow. With the coat wet, the shampoo or soap dissolved in water can be rubbed in starting at the tail and working forwards. Rinse with plenty of warm water poured on very slowly, the hands being used to help to remove the soap from the coat. Let the dog shake himself and then start drying him, being careful not to cover his eyes with the towel which will bewilder him. As soon as he feels thoroughly dry let him have a romp with his favourite toy, but be careful about letting him out in the garden, partly because he must not catch cold and also because he will almost inevitably roll on the ground. A bitch about to come into, or actually on, heat should not be bathed. Young puppies should not be bathed.

Beagle. The Beagle was probably known in Britain before the Norman Conquest, and it soon became a breed honoured by the Royal houses for official and ceremonial hunting of the hare. A typical hound in texture and

colour of coat as well as head shape and behaviour, the Beagle weighs around 35 lb., and his height is 14 ins.

The miniature variety of Beagle, used for rabbit hunting, was small enough to be carried in the hand on horseback, and were common, particularly for sportswomen, for centuries. They do not seem to be heard of today.

Bearded Collie. One or two enthusiasts are valiantly maintaining this breed which is thought to be Scotland's oldest Collie. He is a little smaller than the ordinary *Collie*, and of course, his beard is a noticeable feature.

Bedding. Bedding must be changed regularly and kept clean. If a rug or blanket is used it must be thoroughly washed at least once a month and thoroughly dried afterwards. In kennels straw is often used, but apart from its insect-retaining potentialities in use, it is rarely clean when bought. A hygienic synthetic material called Elastine is more suitable.

Bedlington. The lamb-like appearance of this breed belies its courage and hunting abilities. Originally believed to have been bred by gypsies roaming the wild areas of the Pennines, the Bedlington has been flourishing for upwards of one hundred and fifty years. Best known coat colour is blue, but liver, sandy, and tan (and mixtures) are well favoured. The weight is around 24 lb., and height 15 ins.

Behaviourism. The name given to the theory which accounts for human and animal behaviour without conscious action. First experiments were made largely with dogs by Pavlov, including such things as inducing saliva to form by the ringing of a bell, previously regarded by the dog as a signal for food. A stimulus applied through any sense organ sets up a nervous impulse to the central nervous system, the brain, and spinal cord, which in turn transmit messages to the glands or muscles. In dogs it has been shown that these conditional reflexes are transient and variable. This means, practically speaking, that not only will they be forgotten, but any regarded as habits from treatment by a previous owner can be eradicated in time.

Belgian Sheepdog. These dogs originated in the Belgian village of Groenendale, by which name they are sometimes known. A typical sheepdog, with a trace of an *Alsation's* appearance about them, one or two have been used for farm work in this country, and their intelligence and physique have attracted the attention of European police forces and Allied military authorities in Germany with a view to using them for guard duties. The coat is shortish except for a neck ruff and leg feathering. Colours are all-black or black with whitish face. Height is 24 ins., and weight around 55 lb.

Belton. The blue or lemon flecking of the coat of some *Setters*, such as the Laverack, is so described.

Bernese Mountain Dog. The most numerous of all working dogs in Switzerland, the Bernese is an all-round handyman on Swiss farms and is also used for haulage. With weight of 55 lb. and a height of 25 ins. he is a dog which has made an appeal to many dog lovers in other countries and well adapts himself to a new environment. His coat is long and silky and is coloured a rich brown, white and black.

B.H.S. The usual abbreviated description for the distemper-like disease caused by the organism called Beta-Haemolytic-Streptococcus. Little is known at present beyond the fact that it is the cause of some breeding troubles, including sterility, abortion, and the birth of dead or very weakly puppies. Penicillin has been used with some success.

Bicarbonate of Soda. This handy kitchen substance is useful for a number of dog troubles. A powerful alkali, it will therefore neutralise acids, and is useful for stomach disorders:—a teaspoonful in a half pint of drinking water. Mixed into a paste it will relieve the pain of *burns*, *scalds*, and *stings*.

Biliousness. Symptoms are thirst, loss of appetite, lassitude, and vomiting. Withhold solid food for a day and provide plenty of watered milk. Calomel (1 to 5 grains according to size) may be given last thing at night, and a

pinch of Epsom salts in the morning, dissolved in warm water. If the attack continues it is more likely a sign of a more serious ailment, and a veterinary surgeon is needed.

Biscuits, Recipe for. Dog biscuits can be made at home from the following simple recipe: 1 lb. wholemeal flour, 6 ounces medium oatmeal, 1 ounce dripping. Mix the ingredients together. Melt two cubes of meat extract in half a pint of water and mix with the other ingredients to a biscuit-like consistency. Roll out thin and cut into squares. Bake in a medium oven until brown and crisp.

Bites. A dog bite on a human being always needs medical attention for, though Britain has had a clean bill of health since the end of World War I, the possibility of *rabies* must never be ruled out. Bites on the animal itself, through fighting, are either lacerated or punctured. Lacerations involve destruction of tissue and pain is considerable, but drainage is natural and healing steady. Suppuration is inevitable through dirt on the coat. If the skin is torn professional stitching may be necessary to avoid an ugly scar. Wash the wound with warm water in which boric acid powder has been dissolved but do not cover it unless the skin is hanging, as the dog's saliva is an excellent antiseptic. Heavily disinfected ointments should not be used. A punctured wound, though less obvious, is more serious. Unless it is kept open an *abscess* may be formed. Cut away the hair and bathe frequently with hot water in which boric acid powder has been dissolved in the proportion of 1 in 10. Do not use iodine. A soaked pad of gauze will help to keep the puncture open until all germs have been cleared up.

Black-and-Tan Terrier. This wholly British dog was well-known in the North of England in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, particularly in the industrial towns of Lancashire. He is now seen in his modern guise as the *Manchester Terrier*, where the coat is smooth and short, whereas the Black-and-Tan had a rougher, more broken coat.

Blaze. The white marking running across the face.

Bloodhound. Brought from France by the Normans to be used as a hunting hound in the deer forests, this breed later became the companion of watchmen in Britain's mediaeval towns, and gradually its uncanny ability to follow a scent with more certainty than any other dog in existence was developed. Feeding difficulties have reduced the numbers in recent years, and the Bloodhound, which can be red, copper, tan or black, is now really a specialised animal kept for the job he does with such perfection.

Blood-Stained Urine. In both dogs and bitches this is a danger signal demanding attention by a vet. Stone in the kidney is one cause, but a more common one is damage to the kidneys from a blow on the back. If the dog has been set upon or collided with a car while out on his own it is as well to check for signs of bruising on the skin, as this will give a clue to the trouble. The trouble may be slight, but there is always a risk that an *abscess* will form on the lesion caused to the kidneys by the blow. If there is no evidence of injury of this kind then the most likely cause is stone in the bladder of both dog and bitch, or in the urethra of the dog. See *Calculus*.

Blue Cross. See *Dumb Friends' League*.

Border Terrier. This breed emerged in the area of Britain which was the pioneer one for producing dogs for work. An unknown variety of breeds, maintained on neighbouring farms, went into his make-up, but his basic appearance has been standardized for at least a century. He is a strong and vigorous dog, with a coarse, climate-resisting coat of blue-and-tan or dark wheaten, and his height is 13 ins., weight 15 lb.

Borzoi. This beautiful and graceful dog was bred by the Czars of Russia for generations, partly as a decorative addition to the royal palaces and also as a wolf hound, in which pursuit he was more than a match for the quarry both in speed and fighting abilities. Connections between the Russian and English Courts brought the Borzoi to Britain in the late nineteenth century, and the dog, now virtually destroyed in the Soviet Union, is now a well

known inhabitant of these islands. The silky, long coat is usually white or white and lemon, but fawn, red or blue markings are common. Height is about 30 ins.

Boston Terrier. One of America's best-loved breeds and certainly that country's finest breeding success, the Boston Terrier is a cross between the *Bulldog* and the *French Bulldog*.

The white muzzle, chest and forelegs are common to all Boston Terriers, and the rest of the coat varies. Height is 16 ins., and weight about 18 lb.

A miniature variety exists with weight of 10 lb.

Boxer. This breed has made tremendous advances in popularity since the war, and seems likely soon to vie with the Alsatian as a house dog, combining alertness, affection and a happy disposition. The British strains are gradually developing a type rather different from those of Germany where the dog originated as a *Wolfhound* crossed with the English *Bulldog*. Red, fawn, and brindled types are popular. Height is 22 ins., weight around 52 lb.

Breath, Bad. Diseased or tartar-covered teeth, ulcerated gums, and disordered stomach are the usual causes. In the last (and most common) cause a dose of castor oil followed by Epsom salts next morning and $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of potassium permanganate every day for a week should improve matters. Otherwise the foetid breath should be regarded as the symptom of a more serious trouble.

Breeching. Hair at the back of the thighs.

Briard. This ancient French sheep and guard dog is becoming popular in America where he was introduced after American troops saw him at work as a guard and patrol dog with the French forces in the first World War. He has a shambling gait which he can keep up for hour after hour. His coat is usually in two shades of grey, and is harsh and waved. An unusual demand in his American standard is that there must be two dew claws on each hind leg. His height is about 25 ins.

Brindle. The mixture of colours without pattern, usually of grey and brown on a lighter background.

Brisket. The front part of the chest.

Brittany Spaniel. A well-known French gundog in which *English Setter* blood has been introduced. The earlier blood is believed to have been the ancient red-and-white Setter of Ireland, brought over by Irish chiefs who made raids and settlements along the Western coast of France in the fifth century A.D. The modern dog is the work of French sportsmen who undertook careful breeding some fifty years ago. The coat is mainly white, with light tan markings. He stands at 20 ins., and weighs about 35 lb.

Bronchitis. This is a very common disease, either by itself or accompanying *distemper*. A loud and rasping noise at each breath indicates affection of the larger tubes and is not so serious as a whistling which shows that the trouble is nearing the lungs. Placing the ear against the dog's chest will help to decide the area of the infection, and the lower the noise is, the more serious the illness. Acute bronchitis is accompanied by increased temperature, rapid pulse and lassitude. It may turn into the chronic form (common in aged dogs) when coughing starts in cold air or at exercise. Acute bronchitis needs warmth, fresh air, and plenty of warm liquid if the dog will accept it without bother. The bowels must be kept open. The chronic form is difficult to cure, and attacks are best avoided by not over-exerting the dog and keeping it out of cold and damp.

Broncho-Pneumonia. This develops from *bronchitis* and is caused by irritants in the lungs in the form of bacteria from the affected bronchial tubes. It may also start from parasites or wrongly administered medicines. The disease is very often fatal, and skilled treatment, probably with some of the new sulfa drugs, must be given.

Bruise. Although usually unseen through the fur, a dog which has been bruised by a kick or accident needs treatment to relieve the pain. Gentle application of warm compresses several times a day for a week is all that is needed in skin bruises. Bruises to bones need skilled advice.

Bulldog. The original Bulldog was quite high off the ground and looked—and was—much more active. He was bred to hold the bull for the butcher and, of course, for baiting. Many of these old qualities have regrettably been lost in the modern Bulldog, but he is still dependable, courageous, and loyal. Weight is around 50 lb., and height 16 ins. Colours vary, but black and tan are not approved.

Bull Mastiff. As the name indicates, this is a cross between a *Bulldog* and a *Mastiff*—two of the country's most characteristic breeds combining to produce an excellent and intelligent guard dog. Colour is fawn or brindle, and the mask is very dark brown or black. Height 26 ins., weight around 110 lb.

Bull Terrier. Bred by North country miners from the *Bulldog* and a host of local terrier strains (including the extinct Old English Terrier) this dog is now known the world over, his physique being seemingly adaptable to almost any climate. The all-white type has existed for a century and is more common than the white and black or brindle types. Height is 20 ins., and weight 45 lb.

A miniature type is bred at a weight of below 12 lb.

Burns. Burns and scalds in dogs need careful treatment. The affected area must be protected from the air, and an emergency remedy is powdered starch sprinkled on the affected place and then lightly swabbed with tincture of iodine. This forms a synthesis which is both antiseptic and curative. Carron oil, eucalyptus oil, and tannic acid are all good treatments for burns. The area should be covered by boracic lint. As in the case of human beings the after-effects of the shock must be watched, and the animal must be kept quiet and warm. Obviously for severe burns, particularly those caused by acids and corrosive chemicals, a vet's help is needed.

Button Ear. An ear which drops forward—e.g. *Sealyham*.

Buying A Puppy. The phrase "sold a pup" indicates all too truly the pitfalls lying in wait for the impressionable and thoughtless purchaser of a dog. It is asking for trouble to

buy a pup from a stranger or street vendor who in all probability will never be seen again. Animal stores, are doubtless able to back up their claims as regards pedigree, etc., but such places unless very well run, carry a great risk of infection. The person lucky enough to have a friend who has offered some puppies is fortunate because he can see the bitch and almost certainly hear about and, if he desires, see the sire. Even if such a dog is not a potential champion this should not worry the person who wants a healthy, thoroughbred companion. An equally reliable source is an established breeder who can prove his reputation from his records. Such breeders continually advertise in the canine press, and the fact that their advertisements appear is usually sufficient guarantee of reliability.

To recognize the potentialities of a puppy takes even the expert, and constant report shows that men and women with a lifetime of knowledge can be disappointed in the way the dog turns out just as they can make a real find in the most unlikely strain. For this reason the price many not have such a close relation to the dog's worth as the amateur might imagine.

Assuming that a healthy, typical dog is the main requirement then there are some points which can be looked for. The puppy will take an interest in the world about him and respond to voice and caress. His eyes will be alert, intelligent, and bright, and free from matter in the corners. The skin, particularly around the neck and on the abdomen, will be clean and free from spots or scurf. It will be possible to grasp a roll of skin in one's hand without affecting the animal, and the coat will have a good sheen. The jaws will coincide, the milk teeth or second teeth will be white and even, and the inside of the ears will be free from matter or odour and have no sign of inflammation. The fore legs (in most breeds) will be straight and strong, and the feet will not turn outwards or inwards. Again in most breeds the hind legs will have exactly parallel hocks.

It is always well to remember that the superficial appearance of the puppy may bear little relation to that of the

adult dog. The fluffy coat of an indeterminate breed may not be so attractive later on, and the colour in most breeds (other than black or white) of course will usually change materially. A final warning is against buying a puppy when it is too young. Three months is as early as most breeders would advise.

C

Cairn Terrier. An alert and sporty little dog which has been known in Scotland longer than any other breed. The fact that the Royal family has for many years favoured this breed among the household pets has created still greater popularity than that which began some fifty years ago. The dark mask, foxy head and thick coat are features. Colours are usually brindle, red, wheaten or fawn. Height 10 ins., and weight around 15 lb.

Calculus. Dogs are liable to be affected with calculi (stones) in the bladder. They may be as large as a marble. In bitches the stone causes inflammation of the bladder (cystitis), and in dogs a more common trouble is that a small stone passes into the urinary tract. It may be passed out, but more often causes partial or complete stoppage of urine. The dog stoops and strains, and a few drops of blood appear. It will also whine with pain. Eventually the stone may be passed, but a vet should be called without waiting to see if this happens. He may be able to help with a catheter. Removal of stone from the bladder by operative means is invariably successful.

Calories. A dog weighing 20 lb. needs 850 calories per day, to maintain life, and 1,100 for health and energy in a normal type of existence. A dog weighing 10 lb. needs two-thirds of this proportion, and one weighing 40 lb. two-thirds more. This gives a rough guide to calories required for all

typical dogs. The calorie values of the main foodstuffs available for dogs are, (per ounce of food) :

Biscuits	125
Brown bread	70
Eggs	46
Meat (horse or beef)	60-100
Rabbit	50
Liver	40
Fish	30-50

Cancer. This is not a common disease in dogs, but a hard lump which does not suppurate or grow any larger needs expert examination. In surface cancer operations are possible if the owner considers the risk worth while. Otherwise destruction is advised, as pain will become worse and the end is inevitable.

Canine Typhus. This disease is now believed to be an acute form of *leptospirosis*, and the name "canine typhus" is no longer in use.

Carrying a Head. The terms used when hunting hounds are crowding on a hot scent.

Cast. The movement of hounds as they spread out in quest of a lost scent.

Cat Foot. Short, round foot, like a cat's, e.g. Hounds.

Cataract. The cloudy sheath across the eyes may be hereditary or a symptom of old age. It can be operated on, but not so successfully as in human beings, and partial vision is the best that can be expected. Unless the dog can receive constant attention and care destruction may be the kindest solution. See *Ophthalmia*.

Cavalier. See *King Charles Spaniel*.

Cellulose. The woody, indigestible material which is the framework on which the starch cells of vegetables are built. It is a vital constituent of the food of a dog—or any other mammal—to provide *roughage* and to stimulate muscular activity in the bowels. Root vegetables, unless they are peeled, have this substance, and it is one reason why they

should be fed to dogs to replace the grasses he would normally eat.

Cerebellum. The collection of fibres and ganglion cells in communication with the bulb of the cerebrum which is the chief factor in the co-ordination between brain and muscular action.

Chains, Dog. The dog is an energetic animal. There can be few forms of cruelty worse than continual chaining, yet it is common, particularly in the country. If in fact it is without doubt cruel, legally it may be difficult to prove, although in a test case brought in 1921 a dog owner was charged with cruel treatment, simply on the question of the dog being chained up. The magistrate found the defendant guilty, saying that keeping a dog on a chain for an excessive length of time was as cruel as overworking it or over-punishing it.

If dogs for some reason must be tethered, the best substitute for freedom which can be managed is to have a running wire. The wire, as long as possible, is suspended between two posts about a foot from the ground. The dog is chained to a movable swivel which travels along the wire. A stop must be provided on the wire at each end at a greater distance than the length of the chain to prevent the dog tying himself round the posts. The wire should be placed so as to give both sunshine and shade, and a kennel and water must, of course, be within reach.

The aim of every owner should be to train and discipline his dog to a pitch where any sort of chain is unnecessary.

Chalk Block. The appearance of white dogs may be improved by the application of a proprietary chalk block, but it has no salutary effect beyond the toning-up influence of subsequent combing and brushing. See *Dry Cleaning, Grooming*.

Check. Hounds stopped owing to loss of scent.

Chihuahua. This toy dog invariably gains newspaper publicity "as the smallest dog in the show". Its colours are numerous and in several combinations, though the ancestry is believed to have been white and tan. Originating

from Mexico, the Chihuahua was undoubtedly bred by the priests of the Aztec Empire a thousand years ago. The weight is often as low as 2 lb. (The name is pronounced "She-wha-wha").

Chinese Crested Dog. Originally this dog was a type of Greyhound very common in China. In physical form he is like a very small *Saluki*. The mottled skin is covered with very few hairs though there is a tuft on the head and at the tip of the tail. He is now regarded as a freak, and the originals are believed to have almost disappeared from China.

Choking. While people persist in feeding bones to dogs they must expect to risk the death of their pets by choking. The most common spot for the material to lodge is the lower part of the gullet. The dog will stop eating, move restlessly about, cough and "heave". Its mouth will run with saliva. Two people are needed to deal with the obstruction if the dog is not a small breed. One must hold a gag made of some hard substance (such as a piece of firewood wrapped in a rag) firmly at the front of the jaws while the other probes gently with his fingers down the throat. If swelling occurs after removal then a wound has been caused and a vet's treatment is needed.

Chorea. This disease is a permanent feature in many dogs recovering from *distemper*, and the cause is not understood. Highly bred, nervous dogs seem most prone to catch it. The twitching may occur in the legs, ears, or face. Sometimes the dog can hardly stand and should then be destroyed. More usually the trouble is slight, and while it may not entirely disappear it can be relieved by good food, exercise and the administering of some form of iron tonic.

Chow Chow. A very ancient Chinese breed, of which evidence has been found in bas-reliefs of the Han Dynasty of the second century B.C. In those times he was used as a hunting dog, and one Emperor maintained 2,500 couples to aid his 10,000 huntsmen. In China today he is used as a hunter and also for his flesh and fur. In Canton the dog was known as the Kuantung Kou, and it was from this port

that two were imported to England about 1780, the skipper of the ship listing them on his manifest as "Chow Chow", a pidgin-English term for miscellaneous goods, such as porcelain or preserves. He is the only dog in the world with a black tongue, and his beautiful curly tail is characteristic. Colours include black, red, and blue. Height is around 20 ins., and weight around 58 lb.

A smooth-haired variety is now rare.

Chromosomes. These rod-like bodies are contained in the sperm of the male and the ovum of the female and contain the genes which control the character and appearance of the animal. The number is constant in any one species. In the dog there are 39 pairs (in human beings 24 pairs). At conception one of each pair unites, and this union is a matter of chance so that the theoretical doubling of 39 pairs of the male plus 39 pairs of the female does not occur. In the new individual there are still only 39 pairs. The possible combinations of 39 pairs of chromosomes has been worked out at 549,755,813,888—just one reason why no two puppies are ever identical!

The proof provided by the Morgan School that the hereditary factors were lodged in the chromosomes joined the sub-sciences of genetics and cytology. See *Heredity*.

Classes of Dogs at Shows. The following are the principal classes at dog shows:

BRACE. Two exhibits of one breed or variety owned by the same entrant and entered separately in another class as well.

DEBUTANT. A dog never previously shown at a show where breed challenge certificates are awarded.

FIELD TRIAL. Awarded to a dog which has won an award in a competition at a recognized Field Trial.

GRADUATE. A dog which has not won more than three first prizes for his breed.

JUNIOR. A dog of more than six months and less than eighteen months of age on the opening day of the show.

LIMIT. A dog who has not won more than six first prizes or three challenge certificates awarded by three different judges in open and all limit classes of the breed.

LITTER. Whelps of not less than six weeks and not more than three months old on the first day of the show, not less than two in number, of the same litter, and exhibited without their dam.

MAIDEN. A dog who has never won in any class at an open show.

MID-LIMIT. A dog which has not won more than four first prizes or three challenge certificates in open or all-limit classes for the breed.

MINOR LIMIT. A dog who has not won more than two first prizes or two challenge certificates in open and all-limit classes for the breed.

NOVICE. A dog who has not won a challenge certificate or first prize at an open show, except for wins in minor classes including, Maiden, Debutant, Puppy, Members' or Local classifications.

OPEN. For all dogs, or for all dogs of a breed or variety.

POST-GRADUATE. A dog who has never won a challenge certificate.

PUPPY. A dog of six months but less than twelve months on the first day of the show.

RESTRICTED LIMIT. A dog restricted on colour of coat, weight, etc.

RESTRICTED OPEN. A dog restricted on colour of coat, weight, etc., as a sub-division of the Open class.

TEAM. Three or more dogs of one breed or variety and owned by the same person, each dog entered in another class at the show.

UNDERGRADUATE. A dog who has not won a first prize in classes for his breed, except for wins in minor classifications, including Novice, Puppy, Maiden, Debutant, Local, Members, or Local.

VETERAN. A dog of five years and over.

Claws. A puppy's dew claws need removal by a veterinary surgeon. Claws which have split, grown too long through lack of exercise, or are ingrowing, also need expert attention. Even with special clippers a dog's claws are not items for the amateur to work on.

It should be mentioned that dew claws are not removed on certain foreign breeds, notably the *Pyrennean Mountain Dog*.

Clothing. There are occasions when fine-coated breeds, particularly if they are recovering from illness, can with justification be fitted out with either a warm or waterproof coat. Unfortunately, many of the dog coats sold in pet stores are designed principally for appearance and the main area of warmth seems to be the back, whereas it is the chest which needs protection. A handy needlewoman will find it easy to make a coat for a dog. The forelegs should go through two holes so that the front end of the coat is tied round the neck, and the other end should extend as far as the root of the tail, a strap or tape holding the coat in position in the centre of the body. Except in weather with bitter winds, however, there should not normally be much need for a coat, and it is a habit to be avoided if possible. Once started, obviously the dog will have to wear it for the whole winter if chills from the artificially-created "softness" are to be avoided.

Clumber Spaniel. The heaviest of the English Spaniels, the Clumber was developed in the late eighteenth century at Clumber Park. He has *Basset Hound* blood in him, which is one reason for his great individuality. He is always mute when at work. The dense, silky coat is white with orange or lemon markings on ears, head, and legs. Weight is around 55 lb. and height about 18 ins.

Clydesdale Terrier. This dog, which has a softer coat than other *Scottish Terriers*, is now almost extinct. Rather like a *Skye* but not quite so long, he is also known as the *Paisley*.

Cocker Spaniel. Britain's most popular dog for some years has been the Cocker. He began early in the nineteenth century as a dog used for flushing woodcock and was then known as a Cocking Spaniel. Capable of working as an excellent sporting dog, his popularity today is due to his adaptability as a home-lover and affectionate companion for both adults and children. Colours are varied, and

include black, red, golden, liver, and roan. His height is about 16 ins., and weight around 26 lb.

The Cocker Spaniel is also very popular in the United States, where there are two distinct divisions. The American Cocker is smaller, weighing between 22 and 28 lb.

Colds. Dogs catch colds much as human beings do, though it is not certain that the virus is the same. Treatment consists of fresh air, a warm bed out of draughts, light food or none at all, and doses of half an aspirin tablet in a spoonful of milk every four hours. Watch for signs of *distemper*.

Colic. This term for irregular spasms of pain in the abdomen, when the dog may writhe or rub his stomach on the ground with the abdomen skin distended, is often a symptom of more serious trouble such as *worms*, internal growths or *poisoning*. In its simple form it can arise from a mass of undigested food fermenting in the colon. A dose of liquid paraffin or an *enema* will relieve it. If it recurs a vet should be called.

Collars. A collar, complete with details of the owner thereon, must by law be worn by a dog. For the purposes of legal definition a harness is regarded as a collar, and it is a far better device. Straining on the collar can cause throat troubles and distortion of the bone formation especially in young dogs. If a collar is used, it should be of good quality leather so that it becomes supple in use, and regular examination should be made to see that it is not becoming too tight as the dog grows.

Collie. This breed, originated among the Highland shepherds, has been proved the finest sheepdog in every part of the world where sheep are kept. Black-and-tan, sable, with plenty of white markings on the chest, forelegs and face are typical colours. Height is 24 ins., and weight around 57 lb.

A smooth-haired variety is less well-known, often used by American sheep farmers.

Congestion (In Breeding). The term used to describe the faults in character and physique caused by persistently

breeding from the same sources for both sire and dam. Both physical and mental prowess is thereby weakened.

Constipation. A very common complaint in dogs, especially those who have too little exercise. There may be complete arrest of any motion and slight paralysis of the back legs. The appetite is poor or non-existent and there may be vomiting if food is taken. An *enema* is the quickest way to relieve the trouble temporarily, and a course of a pinch of Epsom salts in the food as an *aperient* and 5 grains of carbonate of magnesia as a tonic should follow daily for several weeks. See that the dog has at least an hour's exercise every day (more if the weather is good), feed laxative foods, such as green vegetables. Raw liver of any kind is strongly laxative to dogs, which is why it should not be fed to an animal in normal health. See *Feeding*.

Consumption. The pulmonary type of tuberculosis is found among dogs and can infect human beings. Diagnosis of this disease, with loss of weight, lassitude, vomiting of blood, and diarrhoea must inevitably be followed by destruction of the animal immediately.

Convulsions. Most common among young dogs, convulsions are usually a sign of round *worms* in the intestines, traces of which will easily be found in vomit or faeces. Less likely causes are strychnine *poisoning*, *rabies*, and *distemper*.

Corns. When these form on the pads lameness results. The growth often occurs around a grass seed, thorn, piece of glass or stone, or wood splinter embedded in the pad. Corns usually need surgical removal by a vet., but small ones may be treated with an ointment consisting of one part of salicylic acid to nine parts of Vaseline applied once a week on a bandage until the corn disappears.

Cough. If a cough occurs suddenly and the only other worrying symptom is lack of desire for food, look for a foreign substance in the back of the mouth or throat. This will require veterinary treatment if deeply imbedded.

A cough accompanied by a running nose may be merely a *cold* and can be treated with a proprietary dog cough medicine. But if difficulty of breathing, heavy nasal discharge, and a temperature are noticed suspect *bronchitis*, *pneumonia* or *distemper*.

Couplings. The body between the limbs.

Coursing. The origin of coursing is lost in the mists of time. It undoubtedly originated as a form of hunting with a useful result for the cooking pot, but by the time of Queen Elizabeth it was an organized sport, and at her command the Duke of Norfolk drew up "The Laws of the Leash". These were in force until 1776, when Lord Orford inaugurated the Swaffham Club with rules of its own. After this the private matches developed into general meetings, and in 1825 the Altcar Club was opened in Lancashire. The "Blue Riband of the Leash", the Waterloo Cup (at the outset a silver snuff box) was first run in 1836. Coursing then organized the breeding of *Greyhounds* with the result that the animals running today can be traced back for more years than any other breed. For scientific interest coursing is notable as the spur for an experiment by Lord Orford to improve the courage and tenacity of *Greyhounds*. He tried crossing them with *Lurchers* and *Deerhounds* and then *Bulldogs*. With the last breed he managed in seven generations to get a dog with the speed of the *Greyhound* and the fine skin, small ears and resolution of the *Bulldog*.

Cow-Hock. Hock turned inwards.

Coyote. The American wild dog's call is at least known to everybody because of its inclusion in Western films, but the animal is not so often photographed—why, cannot be said as in some areas it is not particularly shy, hunting in packs and coming into farmyards to kill poultry and even piglets and dogs. The coat is usually dark grey and harsh in texture. It is the only true wild dog of the North American continent.

Crank-Tail. Crooked tail. e.g. *Bulldog*.

Cropping. Trimming ears is illegal in Britain and many other countries.

Cruft's Dog Show. This annual show is the greatest event of its kind not only in Britain, but throughout the world. Its success is bound up in the life of the man whose name it bears: Charles Cruft, who was born in 1852 and died in 1938. The son of a London jeweller, Charles Cruft had his first job as a shop boy in the dog biscuit bakery of James Spratt. The manufacture of special dog biscuits was a novelty to the Victorians, but it quickly caught on. Cruft became traveller to the firm, visiting many hunting kennels and farms up and down the country, particularly in the North of England, where he noted the interest shown in the small exhibitions spontaneously organized in connection with agricultural shows by members of the Fancy. Later, Cruft travelled to Europe to introduce the dog biscuits overseas, and it was in France that he made his debut as a show organizer. He organized the Canine Section of the Paris Exhibition of 1878. Then, in 1886, he put on his first dog show in Britain, with some six hundred entries. It was a considerable success, and five years later Cruft launched the "Cruft's Great International Dog Show" at the Royal Agricultural Hall. The interest of Queen Victoria, who often entered her dogs, as did the Czar and other leading figures of the nineteenth-century world, set the stamp of success on his annual project. Cruft personally supervised all the shows for fifty years. His widow organized that of 1939, and after the second World War the arrangements were taken over by the *Kennel Club*. See *Shows, History of*.

Culotte. The feathery hair on the back of the fore-leg.

Cumberland Sheepdog. The Lowther family did much to keep this breed in existence, but it is now a rarity. The coat is thick and the colour black with white markings. Weight around 40-50 lb.

Cystitis. See *Calculus*.

D

Dachshund. This well-known and increasingly popular little dog was bred on the Continent for badger digging, a sport in which he still regularly takes part. His ancestry goes back much further, however, than the nineteenth-century Germany when he first came into prominence. A one-man (or more usually one-woman) dog, he is affectionate and brave. His close smooth coat can be black-and-tan, chocolate-and-tan, red or liver. Height is 10 ins., and weight around 22 lb.

The long-haired type is not new, though far less well-known in Britain. A Spaniel strain was doubtless used to give the silky coat to this breed.

A miniature Dachshund is below 12 lb. in weight. Those above this but below the 22 lb. of the basic breed are not regarded as miniatures. It is not a toy dog in the wide sense of the word, as the miniature was bred for rabbit hunting, in which sport he is highly regarded by the Germans.

The wire-haired Dachshund is a sporty little dog, with a harsh coat of a grey shade. He is used in Europe to hunt boar.

Dalmatian. This versatile breed came into prominence as a guard dog carried by coach travellers as a protection against highwaymen. French aristocrats brought them to England and it became fashionable to have a Dalmatian trotting serenely immediately behind the horse carriage. He also proved a good gun dog and is a delightful companion, even-tempered and easily controlled. Spots can be black or liver, but they must always be isolated from one another. Height is 21 ins., and weight around 55 lb.

Dandie Dinmont. Sir Walter Scott's character in "Guy Mannering" gave the name to this breed, because of his similarity to the dog of James Davidson, the best-known

breeder of the dogs in the early nineteenth century. The dog was well known in the Border countries many years before that. His thick, long, yet soft coat is usually mustard, though tawny and pepper are equally popular. His height is 11 ins., and weight around 22 lb.

Deerhound. An ancient Scottish breed which flourished when wolves and deer had to be hunted regularly to prevent depredations on farms and estates. He is still a well-liked hunting hound in parts of America and Europe. Height: 32 ins., and weight around 90 lb. Colour is usually brindled or grey, but wheaten, red, and fawns are known.

Depraved Appetite. Dogs are often eaters of filth in the first year of life, particularly of their own or other animals' faeces. Boredom in a dog left by itself for long periods is a common cause, and another is digestion upset through worms. Treatment of the habit as an illness is needed before disciplinary measures are taken. The first sign of trouble needs real attention to break. Dusting the matter with pepper is one method to try before the final one of putting on a muzzle.

Diabetes. This disease takes two forms in dogs—diabetes mellitus or sugar diabetes, and diabetes insididus with profuse urination. The former is known in bitches of middle age and can be treated with insulin. The latter, marked by unusual and prolonged thirst, is usually caused by some derangement of the digestive organs and is really a symptom of other trouble.

Diagnosis. Under the various names the symptoms and treatment of various canine ills are described. Here an attempt is made to indicate the evidence which may be seen by a preliminary inspection of the ailing dog.

Breathing fast or laboured: *cold, distemper, bronchitis, asthma, hysteria.*

Breath foul: *distemper, gastritis, worms, kidney disease (nephritis), decayed teeth.*

Coughing: *bronchitis, distemper, cold.*

Discharge from eyes: *distemper, ophthalmia.*

Pale gums: *anaemia, worms.*

Dry nose: *cold, distemper* (with discharge), *gastritis, worms.*

Constipation: *cold.*

Diarrhoea: *distemper, worms, poisoning.*

Weakness and lassitude: *anaemia, distemper, worms.*

Vomiting: *poisoning, distemper, gastritis, worms, nephritis.*

Shivering: *hysteria, distemper, cold, bronchitis.*

Thirst: *gastritis, nephritis, metritis* (in bitches).

Diarrhoea. Causes are chills, worms, unsuitable food, or as a symptom and accompaniment of a more serious ailment. Unless it clears up within a couple of days it should be regarded as a danger signal, and the vet called.

Disinfection. Hygiene demands that a dog's *bedding* and sleeping quarters should be regularly disinfected. If done regularly cleanliness is enough, and owners should beware of liberally bespattering everything connected with the dog with strong smelling liquids and powders which are not only very unpleasant to the dog but will affect his scenting ability. The modern non-corrosive and general purpose disinfectants are best, dissolved in plenty of water. Do not use disinfectants on the coat except under veterinary advice.

Dislocation. Most usual area of dislocation in the dog are the toe, stifle, knee-cap, shoulder, and lower jaw. Holding the injured limb off the ground is the usual sign, and there will be an unusual shape at the joint. Movement may cause pain but it is necessary to check that there is no grating noise indicating a fracture. Swelling will quickly occur after the jump or accident causing the dislocation. An anaesthetic may be needed to replace the joint, and in any event splinting or bandaging will be necessary, followed by plenty of rest. In the case of suspected jaw dislocation a check should be made that it is not paralysis, when the jaw will move at the touch of the hand.

Distemper. This, the greatest menace of a dog's life, must always be in the owner's mind when his pet is out of sorts unless the animal has already suffered from the

disease or has been inoculated. The preliminary signs are lassitude, lack of appetite, and a hot dry nose. These are, of course, also symptoms of minor ailments so that watchfulness rather than panic is the order of the day. Within forty-eight hours the eyes and nose will water. The dog will cough, retch, and sneeze, and the motions will be yellowish and unhealthy-looking. The nasal discharge will thicken, change from white to yellow, and may be blood-stained. Breathing will be difficult. At this stage the dog is very ill, and it is to be hoped that he has been under a vet's care ever since the watery discharge began.

Treatment of distemper offers no certain cure, and there are several systems, all with their successes and failures. These, in any event, will not be the owner's responsibility. First action when distemper is suspected is to give a dose of castor oil, see that the dog is warm in the bed where he has doubtless crawled, and to make certain there is plenty of draughtless fresh air. Provide plenty of water and protect him from direct sunshine or artificial light. Distemper normally attacks a dog when he is young and healthy—from nine to twenty-four months—and Nature is on his side if man does not prevent her helping. The dog's desire to go without food, to lie in a corner, and to be almost moribund are not necessarily symptoms of approaching death. They may well be his instinctive knowledge of what is best for his recovery. Try not to disturb him too much. If you want to take his temperature, to adjust his bedding, or to see if he would like some water do these things quietly, quickly and gently. Don't let everyone in the family keep looking to see how the patient is. At the same time, the person in the role of nurse should pay regular visits, even at night, to reassure the dog that his loved ones are worried about him. He will be grateful if the mucous is gently wiped away with dampened cotton wool, and, of course, he must not be reproved if he misbehaves himself in the house at this time of crisis. He should on the contrary be told it is all right, for he will inevitably be worried.

Distemper, even with modern treatment, is a slow job.

Most critical of all is the convalescence period. Taking the dog out too soon may result in a relapse with the complications of *chorea*, fits, or *meningitis*. Inoculation against distemper is available for a puppy during the first few months of its life. There are experts who do not regard it as effective, and many owners object to it on moral grounds as the method of preparing the serum is certainly unpleasant. For the ordinary owner, however, who wants to ensure as best he can that his pet does not succumb to the disease, distemper inoculation is really a wise and reasonable precaution to take.

Treatment by *Herbs* has in recent years proved very successful.

Doberman Pinscher. A German dog named after his breeder some sixty years ago. He is a powerful, intelligent and loyal dog with excellent speed capabilities, which are among the reasons why many overseas police forces and military bodies use him as a guard dog. The thick close coat is brown, black or blue. Height is 26 ins., and weight around 45 lb.

Docking. At the time of writing there is a possibility of legislation prohibiting this practice. Apart from this the original *Kennel Club* rules permit docking on the following breeds: *Spaniels* (except *Irish Water*), *Airedale*, *For*, *Irish*, *Kerry Blue*, *Sealyham*, *Welsh* and *Yorkshire Terriers*; *Old English Sheepdogs*, *Poodles*, *Schipperkes*, *Schnauzers*, *Griffons Bruxellois*, etc. Puppies of three or four days' old can have their tails docked with virtually no pain by use of a pair of sharp scissors. Pull the skin forward so that it will return to cover the bone. A little Friar's Balsam will close the skin and keep the dam from worrying about any trace of blood.

If it is intended to exhibit the dog it is essential that the veterinary surgeon knows of the requirements of judges. Some dogs such as the *Old English Sheepdog*, are docked close to the rump. *Yorkshire Terriers* are among those who should have two-thirds of the tail docked, and *Poodles* one-half. Most *Spaniels* should lose three-fifths (notable

exceptions are *Irish Water* and *King Charles Spaniels*), and *Terriers* should be docked about half-way, a lot depending on the colour scheme; for example, it is desirable to leave a white tip on a black tail.

Dog, Natural History of. The domestic dog is a member of the Canidae family of the Order Carnivora Vera. Zoologically the Canidae are identifiable by feet fashioned so as to walk on the toes, and the claws are non-retractable. The toes number five on each fore-foot and four on the hind-foot. The exception to this rule in natural history is the Cape Hunting Dog which has four toes on each foot. There are forty-two teeth. See *Wild Dogs*.

Dosage of Medicines. When doses of medicine are given "according to size of dog" it is usual to adjust them to five categories by weight as follows:

Up to 7 lb., 7-15 lb., 15-30 lb., 30-60 lb., over 60 lb.

Medicines should be given in the ratio of 1 unit, 2 units, 3 units, 4 units to these weights. For example, if the advice is " $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 teaspoonsful, according to size," then the two intermediate weights would require doses of 1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonsful respectively.

Taking the "Up to 7 lb. in weight" as the basic category then doses of commonly used medicines and drugs for single administering can be given as follows:

Castor oil:	1 teaspoonful
Cod liver oil:	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful
Epsom salts	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful
Liquid paraffin	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful

(See *Weights and Measures* for medicine tables).

Dry Cleaning. All dogs can be kept clean and in good condition without bathing. Frequent *grooming* with comb and brush is as effective a form of dry-cleaning as any. If the coat is dry an application of oil can be given and well rubbed in. Castor oil is regarded as the best, as it does not stain. Only a very small amount is needed, a drop or two at a time and well brushed in. Dirt-removers which may be used include bran, fine oatmeal, and Fuller's earth.

The brush should be dipped into the material and then brushed thoroughly in and out.

Ducking Dog. This American breed is a cross between a *Newfoundland* and an *Otterhound*, the strain being started at the beginning of the nineteenth century around Chesapeake Bay, by which name it is also known. A short wavy coat, usually in dark tan, web feet and yellow eyes are notable points. Height is 25 ins., and weight around 70 lb.

Dudley Nose. Pinkish or flesh coloured nose.

Dumb Friends' League, Our. This organisation, which has its headquarters at Grosvenor Gardens House, Victoria, London, S.W.1., was founded in 1897 as a society of animal lovers. In 1900 a Junior Branch was formed to encourage children in the correct and humane treatment of animals. The first animals' hospital in this country, and probably in the world, was established in 1904, giving free treatment for those who could not afford veterinary fees. The League now deals with an average of 250,000 animals, and runs hospitals, clinics, shelters, homes, ambulances and a quarantine station for pets of members of H.M. forces returning from overseas.

The following are the addresses of branches and stations:
Battersea: 162, Battersea Bridge Road. Clinic.

Bedford: 90, Newnham Avenue. (Bedford 4668). Boarding kennels and stray dogs' home.

Birmingham: 65, High Street, Harborne. (Harborne 1594). Clinic.

Blackheath: Blue Cross Kennels, Shooters Hill, S.E.18. (Woolwich 1800). Ambulance. Quarantine kennels. Clinic. Boarding kennels.

Bournemouth: 19, Limited Road, Moordown. (Winton 1101). Ambulance. Stray dogs received. Boarding kennels.

Brighton: 13, St. Georges Terrace. (Brighton 23951). Advice.

Cambridge: 30, Garlic Row. (Cambridge 4153). Ambulance. Clinic.

Camden Town: 34, Ferdinand Street, N.W.1. (Gulliver 5322). Ambulance. Clinic.

Chalfont St. Peter: Grassingham Road. (Gerrards Cross 2560). Clinic. Stray dogs received. Boarding kennels.
 Chelsea: 20, Bywater Street, King's Road. (Kensington 9450). Clinic.
 Crewe: Mrs. Harding, 157, Minshull New Road. Advice.
 Customs House: 60, Coofin Road. (Albert Dock 3157). Clinic.
 Dublin: 65, Annamoe Road. Clinic.
 Eastbourne: 18, Bedfordwell Road. (Eastbourne 4373). Clinic.
 East Horsley: Mrs. St. Ruth, Ladyeland, Chalk Lane. (East Horsley 2006). Advice.
 Folkestone: Brook Shelter, Ashley Avenue, Cheriton. (Cheriton 85355). Stray dogs received. Boarding kennels. Advice.
 Forest Gate: 50, Elmhurst Road. Advice.
 Great Anwell: Miss V. Harvey, Woodside, Hertford Heath. (Stanstead Abbots 144). Advice.
 Grimsby: 234, Victoria Street. (Grimsby 4617). Clinic. Stray dogs received.
 Hammersmith: Gordon Cottages, Argyle Place, King Street. (Riverside 5150). Ambulance. Clinic.
 Hampstead: 358, High Road. Advice.
 Hitchin: Hazlewood, Kimpton Bottom. (Kimpton 232). Stray dogs received. Boarding kennels. Mrs. Hawkins, 84, Bancroft. (Hitchin 1296). Advice.
 Leytonstone: Mrs. Thornton, 65 Grove Park Road. Advice.
 Newport, Mon.: 17, Grafton Road. (Newport 2756). Advice.
 Newport, Salop: 21, Lower Barr. Clinic.
 Norwood: Mrs. H. Francis, 16a, Mowbray Road. Advice.
 Paddington: 402, Harrow Road. (Cunningham 3735). Clinic.
 Polegate: Miss Hesse, 36, Golden Miller Lane. Advice.
 Pontewynydd: Mrs. Williams, 82, Hanbury Road. Advice.
 Portsmouth: 449, Commercial Road. (Portsmouth 5082). Ambulance. Stray dogs received. Boarding kennels. Advice.

Ramsgate: 154, High Street. (Ramsgate 88). Stray dogs received. Boarding kennels. Advice.

Richmond, Surrey: 3, Church Terrace. (Richmond 3996). Ambulance. Advice.

Shrewsbury: 4, Claremont Hill. (Shrewsbury 2276). Clinic. Boarding kennels.

Southampton: Warren Avenue, Shirley Warren. (Southampton 71747). Ambulance. Stray dogs received, boarding kennels. Advice.

Southend: 257, Hamlet Court Road, Westcliff. (Southend 44322). Ambulance. Clinic. Boarding kennels.

Tottenham: 60, Etherley Road, West Green. (Stamford Hill 4505). Clinic.

Victoria, London: 1, Hugh Street, S.W.1. (Victoria 1437). Ambulance. Clinic.

Walthamstow: Miss Spurgeon, 2, Cornwallis Road. Advice.

Wandsworth: 483, Merton Road. Ambulance. Clinic.

Weston-super-Mare: 172, Locking Road. (Weston-super-Mare 536). Stray dogs received. Boarding kennels. Advice.

Willesden: North London Dogs' Home, Bridge Road, Taylors Lane. (Willesden 1796). Ambulance. Stray dogs received.

Wilton: Miss Beer, 14, Fair View Road. Advice.

Our Dumb Friends' League is open to membership at £1. 1s. per year, and 3d. upwards for the children's section. Its symbol is the famous Blue Cross, and the organization is represented on the Committee of the World League for the Protection of Animals.

E

Ear Canker. This vague term is applied to various forms of ear trouble, very common with dogs of the long-eared type in particular. Dirt is usually the culprit, though

draughts may be responsible. Such items as mud from a scratching paw, grass seed, soap scum from bathing, and dust mixed with the wax to form a dark brown substance which inflames the outer passages of the ear. Lotions (better than powders) are available but it is of no use applying them unless the matter is then removed by wrapping cotton wool round a pencil or knitting needle and very gently and carefully cleaning everything away. If the inner passage is obviously inflamed syringing with diluted methylated spirits in warm water may be needed. This is a job best done by a vet, at least on the first occasion until the method has been noted.

Eating Young. Canine maternal love is very strong indeed, and her history of life where a pack is around to protect her makes the usual recourse of more timid animals like rabbits to ensure "safety" for their young by eating them very unusual. A bitch will die of starvation sooner than eat her pups. However, nervous breeds may get so excited that when they eat the after-birth they eat the young as well, and it frequently occurs when human beings handle the puppies too much. It happens usually with the first litter, and it does not mean that she has acquired a habit for it. The next litter will probably be quite all right. There is nothing that can be done about it. To chastise her in her weakened state would be madness, and she would not understand. It is not a perverted appetite trouble.

Eclampsia. Often described as milk fever, this trouble is most likely in the second fortnight after the birth of a litter. *Lack of energy is the first symptom.* It is quickly followed by inability to move the legs properly, convulsions, and whining as if terrified. The puppies must be removed at once, and a vet called. Until he comes one aspirin tablet powdered in milk may be given every two hours. The vet will probably treat the bitch with calcium injections. If there seems to be pain from the teats the puppies may be placed by the dam to draw it off, but they must be removed as soon as fed, as their presence undoubtedly worries the patient. See *Mastitis, Milk*.

Eczema. Scores of dogs suffering from this complaint are destroyed on the assumption that they have mange. Eczema is not contagious and most types are curable. The irritation causes the dog to scratch the clusters of minute spots which are most commonly around the face and at the base of the tail, and the areas thus become raw. Boracic acid powder will relieve the itching and heal the abrasions and various proprietary ointments will clear up the disease. Eczema is usually aggravated by water, so that bathing is not advisable. Blood disorders are at the root of the trouble, and tonics and a good meat diet must accompany external treatment.

Elkhound. Often confused with the *Keeshond*, this dog has been known in Scandinavia for centuries, and kept in this country for more than seventy years. His coarse, fuzzy coat is grey, and height is 21 ins., weight around 50 lb.

Emetics. It should only rarely be necessary to give a dog an emetic. He has the ability to vomit at will, and if of benefit to his health will do so. Except in the case of corrosive poisoning, it may be necessary to induce vomiting. An emetic can be made with $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of mustard, 1 teaspoonful of salt, mixed in $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of warm water. Another is a piece of washing soda about the size of a hazel nut dissolved in a cupful of warm water.

Encephalitis. A local or widespread inflammation of the brain which may result from injury, poisoning, or as an aftermath of acute diseases such as distemper. The symptoms are sleepiness, vomiting, pain, inability to balance, and eventually coma. There may be paralysis. The trouble is, of course, invariably fatal.

Enema. An enema should normally be given only on the advice of a vet. Tepid water with a mild toilet soap, medicinal paraffin, glycerine or olive oil in water are the usual mixtures for relieving *constipation* or *impaction*. Vaseline the nozzle of the syringe and inject the solution very slowly. An assistant is needed to hold the dog still if the dog does not trust his owner, but is not absolutely essential.

English Field Spaniel. See *Field Spaniel*.

English Setter. This lovely breed was a trained bird dog at least four hundred years ago, when dogs very much the same in general appearance as those of today were companions of English huntsmen. There is evidence that a large Water Spaniel and a Spanish Pointer were used to produce the old English Setter. The modern dog originated in the kennels of Edward Laverack, who about 1825 built up the strain from two Setters named Ponto and Old Moll. Colours vary, but a white background is normal. Height is 25 ins., and weight around 65 lb.

English Springer Spaniel. A very useful gundog, the Springer is the highest on the leg and therefore the fastest of all Spaniels. He is descended from the extinct Springing Spaniel who started birds into net snares. Liver-and-white, black-and-white, and other combinations are the colours. Height is about 20 ins., and weight around 50 lb.

English Water Spaniel. This liver-coloured dog was similar to the Welsh Water Spaniel, and was used by most water bird hunters in Norfolk and Lincolnshire until a century ago. Now extinct.

Enteritis. In this disease the mucous membrane lining the bowels is inflamed. In the acute form, the cause of which is not certain, there are severe pains, constipation with diarrhoea in which blood is present, and excessive thirst. Death occurs unless youth and skilled aid are on the dog's side. In the chronic form perpetual diarrhoea resulting in anaemia and extreme thinness are the features. Once again skilled advice is needed, and though treatment is long, a cure is possible.

Exercise. Not one dog in ten gets enough exercise. As a result interminable troubles occur, which the owner attempts to correct with tonics, drugs, and visits to the vet. These troubles range from softened pads, over-long nails, and obesity to poor oxygenation of the blood which lays the dog open for every disease that is going. Toy dogs are probably the best for flat life in towns, because they manage

to get a good bit of exercise in running round the rooms. Dogs of the size of *Cocker Spaniels* or *Fox Terriers* need a minimum of two miles' walk a day, part of which must include a run off the lead, preferably on grass. Fortunately few people are more than a mile from a park or open space where this exercise can take place. Walks should take place twice a day, the enjoyment increased by the thought that the exercise is as good for the escort as for the escorted!

Larger breeds need three miles and more to keep fit, and for this reason if for no other the keeping of *Boxers*, *Alsations* and similar-sized breeds in large towns is to be deprecated.

Export of Dogs. Broadly speaking, the freedom from rabies of British-bred dogs, and the rigorous standards set by the *Kennel Club* ensure that the export of dogs to the principal countries of the world is controlled by very reasonable regulations, and a pedigree animal will be welcomed, as the flourishing state of the trade indicates. The *Kennel Club* circulates an *Export Catalogue* to the principal breeders overseas in which details of dogs for sale are included. They must, of course, be registered with the *Kennel Club*, and this factor is in many instances a stipulation for "permission to enter" which is made by many countries.

It is not possible to give details of duty, etc., which may vary from year to year, but the undermentioned data indicate the regulations which have been in force for some time in the principal nations.

AUSTRALIA. The importation of *Alsations* is prohibited. Other breeds must be accompanied by a statutory declaration of health (sworn not earlier than a week before despatch) and endorsed by an approved veterinary surgeon at the port. Dogs may not be sent by air. On arrival, quarantine is of 120 days' duration, but this may be reduced to 60 if the dog has not been in contact with other animals on the voyage.

BELGIUM. No restrictions beyond veterinary certificate.

BRAZIL. Pedigree dogs need import licences and two

certificates of health legalised by the Brazilian consulate. A fee for this is charged. Dogs may be landed only at San Salvadore, Santos, Rio Grande, and Rio de Janeiro.

CANADA. A certificate of origin in Great Britain is needed, and no hay, straw, or other raw plant may be used for bedding in transit. Dogs may be sent by sea or air. Dogs imported to improve Canadian stock are admitted duty free.

DENMARK. The Danish Minister of Agriculture in London must be approached for a health certificate and import licence. There is no duty.

EIRE. No restrictions.

FRANCE. Although there is no import duty various taxes are payable which at the time of writing are equivalent to about 15 per cent of the c.i.f. value. A certificate of health is advisable.

HOLLAND. There is no duty, and no veterinary restrictions beyond a certificate of health. A small transaction tax is payable. Import licences are needed.

INDIA. No veterinary restrictions, but import licences are in force.

ITALY. A certificate of health legalized by the Italian consulate must be obtained. There is no quarantine.

KENYA. Dogs imported across the African continent by road or rail are subject to six months' quarantine. By sea they must be landed only at Mombasa; by air only at Mombasa, Nairobi, or Kisumu. Four certificates are needed: veterinary certificate of freedom from clinical disease, certificate that the dog comes from an area free from notifiable infectious disease, a ship's master's certificate of isolation during the voyage or a similar one from the airline pilot. Import licence is required.

NEW ZEALAND. Only British-born dogs or dogs which have been in Britain for the preceding nine months can be imported. They must be accompanied by a statutory declaration obtainable from the New Zealand offices in London, and a health certificate. Quarantine for eight weeks at the new owner's house or kennels is enforced.

NORWAY. Normally importation is prohibited from any

country. Exceptions, authorized by the Norwegian Ministry of Agriculture, are made only if a certificate of freedom from contact with districts where canine hysteria exists, and of rabies, for the previous twelve months, is provided.

PAKISTAN. A health certificate is needed. There is no quarantine.

SPAIN. An import permit is needed, and a health certificate legalized by a Spanish consul. There is no quarantine.

SWEDEN. The Royal Swedish Veterinary Board at Stockholm controls imports of dogs. Certificates required include declaration of British origin, freedom from rabies in the district of origin for the previous twelve months, and a health certificate which shows freedom from disease and a negative result of a blood test for leptospirae. (This test can be undertaken by the Veterinary Laboratory, Ministry of Agriculture, Weybridge, Surrey). All certificates have to be legalized at a Swedish consulate. On arrival in Sweden the dog is again tested for leptospirae and kept in quarantine for one month. An import licence is required. There is no import duty.

SWITZERLAND. Two certificates are needed: one to certify that the district of origin has been free from rabies or suspected rabies for a minimum of 100 days, and another giving a veterinary report of perfect health. There is no quarantine.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. Import licences are needed, but there is no duty. Dogs must be sent by ship to Cape-town or Durban without landing en route. Documents needed are statutory declaration of a minimum of six months in Great Britain, health report, and a declaration that there has been no rabies in Britain for a minimum of twelve months. Dogs are inspected on arrival by Government officials.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Dogs intended for handling sheep, cattle or other livestock may have to go into quarantine for a short period, but others are not restricted. There is no duty on dogs imported for breeding

purposes, which means that they must be pure-bred and of a breed recognized by the Department of Agriculture. Pedigree documents, duly certified, have to be sent for authentication. Certificates of health are also needed. Dogs may enter by sea or air.

Intending exporters of dogs should apply to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, 28, Chester Terrace, London, N.W.1. for details of local veterinary inspectors and the latest information, as well as to the embassy or consulate of the country concerned. Conditions, particularly as regards import licences and duties, change continually, and the above information is necessarily only a guide to the current requirements.

Eyes. The eyes are a good health index. Unnatural brightness indicates fever; eyes that are dull and bloodshot, pain or ill-health. Eyes shooting in and out with a squinting movement, or sliding rapidly from side to side, should be regarded as a possible symptom of poisoning. See *Keratitis*, *Ophthalmia*.

F

Falconry. From very early times the *Saluki* was used in falconry, and in a bas-relief found in the ruins of Khorsabad, a Saluki is shown alongside a huntsman bearing a hawk on his wrist. Throughout the Middle East the practice was for the dogs to put up the gazelle (the usual quarry), and for the hawks then to be flown at it, while the huntsmen followed on horseback. In England the sport is very old, too, and reached its zenith in the reign of Charles II, when the quarry was the heron. Nowadays the dogs used for Falconry are *Spaniels*. They work for their game, and their training is that of the Spaniel used for shooting over.

Fall. Overhanging face hair.

False Conception. This is a common occurrence in bitches.

The mammary glands swell about sixty days after the last heat, and the bitch will be uneasy, hiding and trying to find a suitable bed for the birth of her litter. In mild cases nothing need be done, but if the milk glands are much swollen a purgative of a teaspoonful of castor oil or regular small doses of Epsom salts will usually clear the matter up.

Fats. Twice the amount of energy obtainable from carbohydrates is provided by fats. Although there used to be a belief that fats were bad for dogs they can be given with advantage to a dog which has plenty of work and exercise. Meat fat, milk, and vegetable oils are the best form for dogs. See *Feeding*.

Favus. This type of ringworm, caught from vermin, causes small round patches of bright yellow crusts on the skin. It is curable, but because it is highly contagious to other animals and to man veterinary treatment is essential. While the dog is away disinfect, boil, or burn everything the dog has been using.

Feathering. Fox-hunting term indicating that the hounds are waving their sterns on their first suspicion that they have hit off a line of scent and will, when they have confirmed it, give tongue.

Featherings. The fringe of hair on the backs of the legs of such breeds as the *Spaniel*.

Febrifuge. The simplest and safest method reducing temperature in fever is a piece of ice applied to the head and around the mouth. Aspirin can be given with safety to fully-grown dogs: the maximum dose should be one tablet crushed in a little warmed milk.

Feeding. The ideal diet for a dog would be raw meat, chopped raw vegetables, with the addition of cod liver oil and mineral salts. In some form or another the constituents of these foods must be provided, and they will not be so given by masses of starchy foods like potatoes and bread. Raw meat goes further than cooked meat, which is why it is cheaper to feed than the various proprietary tinned and dehydrated dogs' meats. Meat unfit for human

consumption, horse meat authorized for dogs, bacon rinds and meal scraps of the family ration are still available, and with fish carefully boned and cooked in gravy or stock, a good meaty diet can be obtained. Vegetables which can be added include carrots, spinach, runner beans, boiled celery, and lettuce. All of them may be fed raw if finely chopped first.

Food should not be served dry. If it includes biscuits, which are good if of a reputable brand and baked with charcoal, phosphates, cod liver oil and similar *vitamin* sources, these will swell after eating and cause acute discomfort.

Bones are not a natural food. They will not clean a dog's teeth, and apart from a very large aitch-bone there is always the risk of splintering. These splinters collect together, may puncture the wall of the intestine or stomach, or set up an ulceration of the rectum. In all such cases death may result. Such nutriment as there is in bones may be extracted by boiling, or if the owner has a pressure cooker they may be mixed with the food after cooking until they can be crushed to a dough in the hands.

Meals should be given twice a day to an adult dog, about noon and in the early evening. It is a good idea to serve the meals at a different time from that of the owner and his family. This enables the temptation of giving tit-bits to be withstood, as the dog will not consider the human's meal-time as that of his own, and it also permits the fussing and tempting which many dogs enjoy. A dog fed with tit-bits from the table inevitably dies early through digestive disease. He also becomes a nuisance and "choosy" in his food.

Water must, of course, always be available. A bowl on the floor soon gets dusty and dirty, and it should be washed out and replenished several times a day.

Ferne. A dogs' sanctuary founded by the late Nina, Duchess of Hamilton, near Shaftesbury, Dorset. Stray dogs are looked after, and homes found. The home is run by voluntary subscriptions under the superintendence of Miss Mollie Atherton.

Field Spaniel. Looking like a thick-set, large *Cocker*, the Field Spaniel is a useful gundog. Black seems to be most usual, but all colours are known. Height is 17 ins., and weight around 40 lb.

Field Trials. The first trial of sporting dogs in the field was held in 1865 in Bedfordshire. Two years later Richard Lloyd Lewis organized the first trials in which birds were shot to the dogs. This was held in North Wales. Field trials for Spaniels were first held in 1899 in Derbyshire.

Fights, How To Stop. The often suggested methods of dowsing the contestants with cold water or throwing pepper over them are all very well, but it is unlikely that such aids will be handy. If one has a stout stick and gives a hard blow across the withers a momentary paralysis will be caused and the dog will loosen his grip even if the cease fire is only temporary. This is a drastic method to be used only in an emergency, of course, and assumes that no one else is present to help. If, as is more usual both owners are present then cool handling can stop a fight. Each owner must grip his own dog by the collar or scruff of the neck with one hand so as to choke him off his hold, at the same time seizing the tail or hind legs with the other hand. Providing it is done by both owners at the same time and both hold firmly there should be little or no risk of being bitten. A final method, to be used only when it is obvious that one or the other of the dogs will be killed, is to grip by the collar and testicles, the latter hold not being too firm or injury may result.

Finnish Spitz. The usual dog to be seen around Finnish and Lapp hunting camps, the breed was imported into Britain after World War I. and has a considerable number of followers today. Colour ranges through various shades of red to honey. The sharp, fox-like head is a feature. Height 18 ins., weight around 35 lb.

Fits. See *Convulsions*.

Flag. Tail of a *Setter* or *Retriever*.

Fleck. Term from coursing. It indicates that a dog has snatched the hare but has failed to hold her.

Flews. Pendulous lips of the upper jaw. e.g. *Pointer*.

Forelock. Hair growing from the forehead to fall over the eyes as in the *Skye Terrier*.

Foster Mother. If a bitch dies or has too many pups for her feeding capabilities a cat in milk will invariably accept the puppy of a small breed and bring it up very affectionately, but the best thing is to face the job of artificial feeding. It is a full time job for some weeks. Special feeding bottles will be needed and it is useless to expect the puppies to thrive on cows' milk. Unless cream may be added, prepared baby foods are needed. Weaning can begin at six weeks.

Foxhound. Normally kept only in packs for *hunting*. Colours are usually white-and-tan with black. Height about 23 ins., weight 70 lb.

Fox Terrier (Smooth-Haired). Once the most popular pet dog in the country, this breed is still immensely liked as a house dog for town and country, being adaptable, affectionate, and excellent for guard purposes. Some are hound marked, and the rest black-and-white or tan-and-white. The erect tail, and small drooping ears are features. Height is 15 ins., and weight around 17 lb.

The Rough-Haired Fox Terrier has in the past few decades beaten his smooth-haired brother as a popular dog, and apart from the *Cocker* and the *Alsatian* is the most numerous of all pedigree dogs in Britain—and, indeed, probably in the whole world as well. His size should be right for fox bolting—that is, small enough to enter the earth and still capable of keeping up with the hounds. A courageous and sometimes pugnacious little dog, he is a fine pet for the usual middle-class home. Height is 15 ins., and weight around 18 lb.

French Bulldog. Whether this breed originated in Spain or whether it was bred from small British *Bulldogs* by the French Fancy is a matter of argument. There is little evidence that the dog has ever been used in any form of bull fighting, and he must be regarded chiefly as a fine

example of a deliberately bred companion and show dog. The fine, short coat is usually brindle, but current favour seems to be for white and brindle. Distinctive contrasts from the British Bulldog are that the teeth and tongue do not show, and the ears are erect. Height around 13 ins., and weight about 24 lb.

G

Galton's Law. This theory of breeding states that the sire and dam between them each contribute one quarter (a total of half) of the whole. Taking the ancestry of a litter back to the sixth generation we thus have:

1st generation—sire and dam each	1024 units
2nd " " " " "	256 "
3rd " " " " "	64 "
4th " " " " "	16 "
5th " " " " "	4 "
6th " " " " "	1 "

The Vuillier system is based on this law, and while it is not now regarded as wholly reliable formula it is useful to remember as a guide. The Aga Khan's racehorses are bred on this system, with obvious success. Even if Galton's Law has no practical application it is of interest to work out its effect on the pedigree of known pedigrees. See *Chromosomes, Heredity*.

Gastritis. Except as a part of more serious disease, gastritis is not a common canine trouble. Slight poisoning or intestinal catarrh may cause it. Symptoms are extreme thirst and much vomiting. Incorrect diet is usually at the root of the trouble, particularly a lack of *Vitamin B*.

Gay Stern. Unduly curly stern of a hound (not erect).

Gay Tail. This term is used to describe the forward curl of the Spitz group of dogs.

Genes. These are the factors embodied in the *chromosomes* which build up the living animal. The genes may exist in groups and be dominant or recessive. Others may blend. Every breeder has to study this complicated biological science for it directly affects appearance, particularly as regards coat colour and texture. Most people will have seen mongrels with spaniel-like ears. The ear of the *Spaniel* is dominant to, say, the erect ear of the *Terrier*. The recessive genes are responsible for the fawn colour in *Greyhounds* and *Great Danes*.

Gestation. The period of gestation in the bitch averages sixty-three days. The litter will survive if born as early as fifty-six days, and the maximum period in most breeds is seventy days.

Glands. The glands in the neck sometimes enlarge as a result of a *cold* or as an aftermath of *distemper*. It is quite useless to try to "massage them down". The dog must be kept in the warm and away from draughts, and the internal cause of the disturbance identified.

Gleet. See *Balanitis*.

Go-By. The starting of a coursing dog a length behind the other and then gaining a length lead by a straight run past.

Goose-Rumped. A sloping rump with the tail set low.

Gordon Setter. The Gordon-Lennox families bred these dogs more than a century ago, using black-and-tans and a Smooth-haired *Collie*. Scotland may well be proud of this, her only bird dog, and though the Gordon is not common as a pet, sportsmen in the Old World and the New are impressed by his intelligence and stamina. Originally a tricolour, he is now usually black and dark-tan. His height is 26 ins., and weight around 70 lb.

Great Dane. This magnificent dog, originally used for hunting in Central Europe, is one of the most graceful of all the large breeds, his easy lines belying his strength and

weight. The sleek, dense coat can be brindle, black, blue or fawn (a distinct strain is the Harlequin with ragged blue or black patches on a white coat). Height must not be less than 30 ins., and weight not less than 120 lb.

Greyhound. A breed with some 5,000 years of history behind it. The Babylonians and the Egyptians used it for coursing, and it came to Britain with the earliest traders from the Mediterranean. It is worthy to note that the Greyhound pursues its quarry by sight and not by scent, which is why it will chase a mechanical hare. Colours vary. Height is 26 ins., and weight around 65 lb. The event of Greyhound racing has (possibly unfortunately) resulted in this dog becoming a specialized animal bred for one purpose only, and not often seen as a pet pure or simple, or as a show dog.

Greyhound Racing. The first Greyhound racing meeting in which dogs chased a mechanical hare was held at Hendon, Middlesex, in September, 1876. The course was a straight one of 400 yards and the hare was pulled along by a windlass. The experiment was soon forgotten, and it was not until the sport proved a success in Florida that Britain opened her first track at Belle Vue, Manchester, on July 26, 1926. It was followed by London's first track at the White City in 1927. The National Greyhound Racing Club came into being in 1928 to draw up the rules of racing and conduct. Today the sport, apart from its hundreds of thousands of devotees for the betting possibilities, has created a vast breeding and training industry which is too specialized to warrant more than general comment in a book of this nature.

Griffon Bruxellois. This Belgian toy dog leaped into favour among the ladies of both the Continent and Britain towards the close of the nineteenth century, and has been a fairly steady favourite since. Its monkey-like mask, harsh coat, and muscular little body are features. Colour is usually red with a darker mask. Two distinct type sizes are bred: one around 10½ lb. and the other below 6½ lb.

Grooming. This is a job which should be done every day,

whether the dog is short or long haired. Have a special brush and comb exclusively for the dog's use and take care that it is regularly washed in a mild disinfectant. Brush the coat carefully, comb gently, particularly if some of the hair is tangled on the ears or on the legs. When the comb has removed or loosened dead hair, mud and tangles, repeat the brushing. If the dog is very muddy a preliminary rub over with a damp cloth will remove the worst of the dirt and soften it for the brush. Do not wet the dog's coat too much. See *Dry Cleaning*.

Guide Dogs for the Blind. The headquarters of the Association responsible for these dogs is at 356, Grays Inn Road, London, W.C.1., and their training takes place at Leamington Spa under the aegis of Captain Nicholas Liakhoff. The cost of training these dogs and their prospective owners to work together exceeds £100, and as this figure is beyond the means of the majority of blind persons the movement is largely dependent on public subscriptions. Dogs chiefly used are *Alsatian* bitches, *Labradors*, *Golden Retrievers*, *Keeshonds*, *Boxers*, and cross-breeds.

The basis of the training is that master and dog are one inseparable unit. At first the trainer acts as a sighted person, gradually allowing the dog to become his eyes as training progresses. When the dog has been trained his new owner arrives and is taught the various commands, how to hold the harness, and how to feel the dog's movements. The harness is so made that the slightest change in direction or speed by the dog is communicated to the man's hand. The dog obeys commands about crossing a road, turning to the left or right, and so on unless there is reason not to, when he deliberately disobeys. The dog, who is held by the left hand, travels at about four miles an hour. About ten thousand blind people in Britain could be given a Guide Dog if funds were available.

The idea of using dogs as guides for blind persons is believed to have arisen in Germany, where the Government paid for the training of a dog for every war-blinded soldier

after the first World War. This gave rise to an international organisation, "L'Oeil Quit Voit," founded by an American woman, Mrs. Harrison Eustis, in Switzerland.

Gundogs. The following breeds are classified as Gundogs: *English Setters, Gordon Setters, Irish Setters, Pointers, Retrievers, Spaniels.* For details see under individual names.

H

Haemorrhoids. Dogs cannot suffer from piles in the real form, but the veins of the anus may swell slightly if the dog is constipated. Bathe well with warm water and a mild disinfectant and give an *aperient*.

Hairless Dog. Many varieties of this dog exist in tropical and sub-tropical climates, but they are normally seen only in circuses or zoos where they are shown more or less as a curiosity. The colour is usually a dark mottled blue-black. Weight less than 14 lb. Native races often regard them as of divine import and sometimes that the flesh and blood have medicinal properties.

Handling a Dog. Puppies, because of their "cuddly" appearance, suffer mightily from too much lifting, particularly by children who have not been taught any better. Constant picking up of a young dog by his "arms" can cause malformation of the elbow joints and even serious intestinal displacement. Two hands should always be used to pick him up—one gripping him firmly below the breast bone and the other forming a seat for his rump. This procedure should be followed with older dogs when they need to be lifted—which isn't often.

Hard Pad. This nervous disease has become more widespread in recent years, and is usually called para-distemper by veterinary experts. The early symptoms and sub-

sequent course of the disease are very akin to those of *distemper* and there seems, to the layman, that there can be little doubt that it is a branch of this chief scourge of the canine world, though experts are cautious about giving a verdict. One rather alarming fact is that dogs inoculated by the Laidlaw-Dunkin system have subsequently developed para-distemper. The disease is now being studied on a long-term plan by the Animal Health Trust.

Treatment with *Herbs* as outlined in "Canine Distemper and Hard Pad" by Juliette de Baracli-Levy has had great success.

Harlequin. Mottled coat colour. e.g. *Great Dane*.

Harrier. Dogs so named have been known for many centuries, but the present Harrier has a lot of *Foxhound* blood in him. They are seldom kept as individual pets. The white coat can have a variety of markings. Height is around 19 ins.

The Stud Book Harrier, descends from English Foxhound blood and is usually tan or tricoloured.

West Country Harrier, descends from Old English Stag-hound crossed with Pointer. Colour: chiefly white with lemon markings.

Harvest Bugs. Minute red insects which commonly gather inside the ear will cause great irritation. They also cause trouble, with licking and biting, when they get between the toes. They can easily be killed with disinfectant swabbed on with a damp piece of cotton wool.

Haw. The visible area of the lower eyelid showing red in such breeds as the *Bloodhound*.

Heeler. Two breeds are very common in Australia—the Heeler, used for cattle droving, and the Terrier which is a popular urban pet. The Heeler has been bred from a mixed ancestry, including *Collies* and the Dingo. It bears a strong resemblance to a small *Alsation*, but with a speckled coat.

Herbs. In a rural environment there is no doubt that dogs will eat herbs and certain grasses of their own accord,

and these are missed by the urban-dwelling animal. Some remarkable results in dealing with *distemper* attacks by herbal treatment have been advocated by Juliette de Baracli-Levy in which the keystone of the treatment is garlic oil. The methods described by her in "Medicinal Herbs, their Use in Canine Ailments" and "The Cure of Canine Distemper" have been proved effective by many well-known breeders. Actually, the herbal medicines and tonics which the authoress describes are based on traditional gipsy herbal lore.

Heredity. The study of the influences which affect breeding is, of course, a tremendous science in itself, and there is no short cut to the requisite knowledge. Even with all the theoretical training possible the chances of putting one's beliefs into practice in a dog or any other animal are not certain. Artificial selection of dog and bitch for mating by man may improve acquired characteristics, but Nature maintains other hereditary influences which safeguard the perpetuation of the racial type, so that complete control of the characteristics of the progeny is impossible.

It must be realized that the conventional meaning of the word "breed" to distinguish one type of dog from another is purely an artificial one. It is a descriptive term which makes it easy for us to distinguish, say, a *Spaniel* from a *Greyhound*, but it has no biological foundation—Nature does not recognize it. This is the fundamental reason why cross-breeding, which sounds so simple, turns out very differently in practice. A thorough knowledge of Mendelian laws and the theory of *genes* are necessary for anyone who embarks on the fascinating but often disheartening occupation of harnessing Nature's laws of heredity for his own satisfaction. It applies to every form of life, and due to the years of artificial breeding which are to be found in the ancestry of every dog today, never more so than in canine biology. The final word may be left to Felix Leach, the famous Newmarket trainer who has bred bloodstock cattle, game-fowl, and dogs, who once said: "For every

breeding theory you may produce you can at once find an outstanding example to upset it." See *Chromosomes, Galton's Law*.

Herring-Gutted. Flat-sided, and lacking heart room.

Hiccough. This not very serious complaint is a warning that worms are probably present, particularly in the case of puppies. If the spasms continue a pinch of bicarbonate of soda in a little warm milk will usually relieve them.

Hoarseness. Dogs recovering from respiratory diseases often have a noisy rasping repeated every few minutes. It may also occur if the animal has been excitedly barking for a long time. A teaspoonful of glycerine in a little water will soothe the membranes of the throat. There is also a disease known as Contagious Husk. The dog's cough is dry and harsh, and is followed by retching. It is highly contagious among dogs. The patient should be kept warm and quiet, and a vet called. Neglect may lead to serious bronchial troubles.

Hounds. The following breeds are classified as Hounds: *Afghans, Basenjis, Beagles, Bloodhounds, Borzois, Dachshunds, Deerhounds, Elkhounds, Foxhounds, Greyhounds, Irish Wolfhounds, Salukis, Staghounds, Whippets*. For details see under individual names.

Hounds' Colourings. Tan, tricolour, blue pye, silver pye, orange tan, lemon pye, hare-pye, badger-pye.

House Training. Puppies will urinate at least once an hour in early life, and open their bowels three or four times a day. It is almost impossible, therefore, to avoid a certain amount of mess at first, though the smallest dog will learn to urinate on a newspaper or in a particular corner of a room if placed there several times when its intention can be forecast. Owing to the difficulty of steps, draughts, cold, etc., it is unwise to inculcate discipline on going into the garden (and, of necessity, asking to go out) before the animal is two months old. See *Training a pup*.

Huckle. The top of the hip joint.

Humane Killing. This is a problem which besets most owners at some time. It is a tragic business, but should not for that reason be avoided when it is obviously kinder to put a fatally ill or injured dog out of his misery. It is insufficient to put all responsibility on the vet. Particularly is this so if he is not personally known. These days there are few cases where the dog is not killed but handed over for laboratory experiment, but it would be a confident person who claimed that it never happened. Moreover, there are still some vets who use strychnine. Although the dog has an idiosyncrasy for this drug and cannot stand a dose which would be given to a human being as a tonic or laxative (as in the form of *nux vomica*) the muscular spasms which occur before the dog is dead from a dose of strychnine are terrible to watch. Morphine and its derivatives are also useless. The dog is able to absorb what are, by human standards, enormous doses of this group of drugs without any lethal effect. *Anaesthesia*, followed by electrocution or humane killer, are undoubtedly the best method, and worth the shillings involved. Modern veterinary surgeons use an overdose of Nembutal followed by an injection of prussic acid into the heart.

Sportsmen who are second to none in their love of dogs often say that the owner should suddenly shoot the dog through the head with a heavy calibre pistol, as in this way death is instantaneous and the dog is not frightened by strangers and significant preparation before the *coup de grace*. A good substitute for this is the humane killer in the hands of an expert shot, and another modern method is the electric kennel. But electrocution is not necessarily as fast as we would believe. The complete paralysis of muscular activity may, according to experts, leave the brain active for a brief time after the switch is depressed. Whatever system is used the owner should regard it as a duty to see that it is carried out.

As regards the disposal of the body, the owner may wish to permit veterinary training to be given through the medium of his pet's body for the benefit of succeeding generations. But there is something to be said in checking

what will happen to the body. Large quantities of dog skins are now being used in this country for glove manufacture, and some will think that this is a degrading end for a loved companion.

In view of the misgivings many people rightly have over this question the author's personal preference is given for 100 per cent. painless death.

1. Dose of powdered Nembutal about three hours prior to final operation.

2. Injection of Nembutal.

3. Injection of prussic acid.

4. This triple process, like any other form of humane killing, must be given by a qualified man.

Hungarian Sheepdog. Originating in Asia, this breed has a white coat of long woolly fur which in work becomes matted and gives a close resemblance to the mountain sheep with which he deals. He can weigh as much as 100 lb., and for his special work in the wild sheep country of his native land he is equipped both physically and mentally with qualities resulting from centuries of careful breeding.

Hunting. Dogs have been used to assist in the Chase since prehistoric times, and the animals were undoubtedly domesticated for this purpose primarily, and not as guards. In Britain the Romans found the native huntsmen used dogs (called Raches) noted for their scenting powers and staunchness in the chase. The first pack to be entered solely to fox is not known. The honour may rest with a Mr. Lovell who hunted fox solely towards the end of the seventeenth century. The Duke of Buckingham had a pack in the 1670's which laid the foundations of the Sinnington Hunt. Thomas Fownes owned the Cranborne Chase hounds in Dorset about the same period. T. Boothby was hunting fox with a pack in Leicestershire in 1698, and this is generally accepted as the first pack entered to fox only. It is today the Quorn.

BEAGLING, flourishing at Eton and other public schools, the universities and at many regimental headquarters is

regarded as the first step towards real hunting. It is an inexpensive sport with plenty of exercise for the participants. See *Beagles*. *Basset Hounds*.

DRAG HUNTING has increased in popularity, partly because the trail is over a selected line of country which will not upset farmers and no complaints can come from humanitarian motives. The quarry is usually a bag of aniseed or more potent scent trailed by a dragsman. The artificial scent is stronger than that of a fox or deer.

HARE HUNTING brings the participant into contact with some of the finest of canine stock in this country, notable for the local strains which have remained unspoiled for centuries. Principal centres for harriers are South Devon, Somerset and Derbyshire.

OTTER HUNTING is one of the most ancient forms of the Chase in this country. King John included Master of Otterhounds among his titles. See *Otter Hounds*.

STAG HUNTING in the autumn on Exmoor, and in the late spring deer hunting in the New Forest, are infinitely more thrilling than the pursuit of carted deer in other areas. Deer offer formidable work to the hounds, with runs of as much as twenty miles. See *Deerhounds*.

Husky. The term now covers every kind of sled dog, but the real Husky, also known as the Eskimo, is found only in the far North of Canada and in some American kennels where he is bred for show purposes. The Eskimo is usually all-white, is 25 ins. high, and weighs around 80 lb.

Other notable sled dogs in the New World are the Malamute (bred by a tribe of the same name in Alaska) who is the same size as the Husky, but black with light markings; the Mackenzie River Dog (black, tan, and white); and the Timber Wolf Dog, a Husky-Wolf cross with a grey and white coat which is found mostly in the Yukon.

In Greenland are the Baffinland Husky, and the West and East Greenland Huskies. The Baffinland breed are black with white markings and weigh around 85 lb. The two Greenland types are quite distinct. The West breed are greyish, while the East dogs are red-and-white and prob-

ably the purest strain of all Arctic dogs, having been protected by law for many years.

In Siberia the Chuchi is best-known because he has been transferred to work in Alaska, and is often exhibited in the United States. He weighs below 60 lb. and is usually fawn and white.

Hydatid Disease. An ailment caused by small intestinal worms in the dog's lower bowel. It has been known in human beings, when infection has sometimes been traced to the habit of kissing a dog on the mouth.

Hysteria. This term is rather loosely applied to cases of nervous dogs with a hereditary tendency to "nerves" when the animal barks sharply, rushes around aimlessly, and breathes very quickly, usually as the result of some fright from untoward noise, arrival of strangers, or possibly through a dream. The more definite disease, prevalent in this country for some thirty years, and possibly caused by wrong feeding (e.g. too much biscuit), is particularly worrying to breeders and owners of kennels as it will spread through a group of dogs like wild-fire. *Greyhounds* seem particularly prone to it.

No complete cure for hysteria, whatever the cause, is known, and while the dog is greatly exhausted by the attack and may frighten some people because of the manner in which he dashes about, he soon recovers from the exhaustion sustained when the bout has passed. Do not attempt to corner or hold the dog during the attack, but at the same time see that he cannot rush into the road as he will be oblivious of all the training he has had. After the attack let him rest quietly in a familiar place, with the quiet, unfussy company of someone he loves, and do not attempt to force bromides or powders into him for a few hours. On the subsequent day an *aperient* may be given, and some form of dog sedative will not do much harm. If there seems to be no cause for the attack or if more than one occurs a vet's advice is essential.

It is worthy of note that American veterinary scientists believe that argene, the whitening chemical for bread, is a

cause of hysteria, and the inclusion of this ingredient in bread making is banned in the U.S.A. British-made bread is so whitened so that a worth-while precaution, if bread is used in a dog's diet, is to use only brown or wholemeal bread.

I

Impaction. Long-haired dogs may lick sufficient hair into their mouths to create a hard hair ball which lodges near the stomach. A collection of bolted food or splintered bones occasionally cause the same trouble. The dog will be seen attempting to vomit with his back arched and flanks heaving, but with no result. If bones have been foolishly given the matter is serious because the spasms may drive the splinters through the wall of the intestines, and veterinary advice is required, with an X-ray to locate the stoppage, and introduction of forceps or even an operation to remove the material. If no bones have been fed, and the substance can therefore be regarded as rounded, an emetic may be given, or the trouble can be overcome by liberal doses of liquid paraffin or olive oil to assist the passage through the bowels.

Impotence. In-bred dogs, particularly if they are offered a mate late in life, are often unable to copulate. The trouble may be curable surgically, but often nothing can be done. Aphrodisiacs are available for both dogs and bitches which are shy of mating. They must be given only under a vet's advice.

Inbreeding. The practice of inbreeding has both virtues and faults. On the one side the qualities of the pedigrees of both sire and dam, whether latent or in force, will be perpetuated in the litter. On the other hand, there are almost inevitably faults and peculiarities in the ancestry which will be intensified by in-mating. Inbreeding from

as near perfect stock as can possibly exist means that a new goal for the breeder is impossible. This might be advantageous except for the fact that changes in requirements of both judges and owners are constant, and so the dog that won a prize in, say, 1912, would stand little chance today. For this reason there comes a time when new blood must be introduced if the breeder wants to avoid a stalemate. See *Heredity*.

Infectious Canine Hepatitis. This serious disease, also known as epidemic canine jaundice, is an acute liver infection presumed to be caused by a filter-passing virus. Incubation period is from 25-35 days, and the early stages resemble distemper or pneumonia. Urine is very dark and motions offensive. A vet must be called if death is to be avoided.

Inoculation. The anti-distemper treatment of dogs in which two inoculations are given at intervals is the most usual type of precaution taken. It was a British development, originated by Laidlaw and Dunkin. It attains a fair success, but is by no means completely effective. First injection is of a vaccine, and this is followed about a fortnight later by an inoculation with distemper virus. Puppies are usually treated at about three months old. Treatment can only be given by a veterinary surgeon, but the owner's contribution to success is in checking that the dog is in perfect health at the time of the first inoculation. There is also no harm done by taking the dog's temperature twice a day after the virus injection. A rise can be expected between seven and ten days after treatment, but it should be only temporary. If it remains high for more than twenty-four hours the vet should be informed before the second inoculation is given.

Insurance. The insurance of dogs, both as regards their own welfare and on damage and injury they may cause is a wise precaution, and any insurance broker will negotiate the matter for an owner. In all probability he will arrange for a policy issued by the Canine Insurance Association

Ltd., 57, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3, which covers all such risks.

Membership of the *National Canine Defence League* provides automatic insurance against liability and damage caused by dogs up to £1,000 for any accident, as described in the entry on the Society.

Interdigital Cysts. Swellings which come up very quickly between the toes or on top of the paw are a common complaint. Recurring cases indicate a dietary deficiency, and some form of yeast tablet treatment will prove useful. The occasional type are usually caused by dirt getting into the sweat pores of the feet. Paint them with tincture of iodine as soon as they begin. If they are already large soften with a hot fomentation of boracic powder when thick yellow matter will exude. The dog will usually assiduously lick the cyst after it has burst and there is no need to prevent this.

Invalid Food. Ideally, the food for sick or delicate dogs would consist of milk foods, stock made from meaty bones, and raw eggs beaten up. In these days they are not easily obtainable, but the following routine will provide a nourishing and body-building diet, particularly useful in *distemper* cases:

Bread-and-milk, essence of beef, bread-and-soup (the latter made from bones and scraps) fed in small quantities every four hours. All left-over food should be destroyed and the bowl scalded out. The ingredients should be mixed freshly on each occasion. After recovery begins boiled and boned white fish can be given.

Irish Setter. The most ancient breed in the Setter family, this dog is a fine sportsman as well as a kindly pet. Quite similar to the *English Setter*, though the head is shorter, his straight soft coat is red. Flecks of white on the head, toes or chest are allowed—a relic of the days when red-and-white Setters were common. His height is 25 ins., and weight around 60 lb.

Irish Terrier. For courage, ability to work as a ratter and rabbitier, and to keep on tireless watch, this breed need

fear no competitors. The scion of very ancient Irish breeds, it is usually golden-red. Height is 18 ins., weight around 26 lb.

Irish Water Spaniel. Coming from a land of plentiful rivers and lakes, this breed holds no peer in skill and pleasure in working through water. The Irish Water Spaniel is probably even more appreciated by American sportsmen than in his country of origin. The rich liver-puce coat with abundant tight curls distinguishes this intelligent and delightful animal. Height 23 ins., weight around 58 lb.

Irish Wheaten Terrier. Plentiful on farms in Eire, the lavish and soft-haired coat is an attractive shade as the name suggests. Such a distinctive trait indicates purity of stock for a long period of history. Weight is around 35 lb.

Irish Wolfhound. This formidable and impressive breed can claim in its ancestry prehistoric strains which were hunting animals which are now as extinct as these breeds. Crosses of many well-known hunting hounds have in fairly recent years produced this splendid dog, in which its mighty jaws and rough coat are features. Colours are usually grey-brindle, but there are fawn, red and black examples. Height more than 31 ins., and weight above 120 lbs.

Italian Greyhound. Venice and Florence at the zenith of the Renaissance made these toy dogs fashionable pets in the great households of Europe, and they may be seen in mediaeval paintings in many an art gallery. Every inch an aristocrat, there is a delicacy of appearance, manner, and movement which is most appealing. He is very like a small *Whippet*. Colours are varied. Height 10 ins., weight 7 lb.

J

Japanese Toy. This ancient breed was the subject of gifts when Nippon opened diplomatic relations with the West. Many people imagine they are looking at a cross

between a *Pug* and a *Pekingese*, and this is probably the dog's origin in distant times. The coat is white with coloured markings—usually black. Height 10 ins., and weight around 7 lb.

K

Keeshond. Curled up in the sun, or interestedly watching the manoeuvring through the lock, the Keeshond can be seen on many a barge of the canals of Holland or the cargo boats of the Rhine. Generations of this work have made him an intelligent and obedient dog, and his intimate life with the bargee and his family results in an excellent pet where there are children. His name was given to him when the Dutch patriot Cornelius de Witt and his followers (named Keezen) adopted him as a mascot. The harsh and dense coat is usually wolf-grey. The bushy tail is tightly curled. Height is 18 ins., weight 38 lb.

Kelpie. A cross between a *Collie* and Dingo, used on sheep stations. He is usually black and tan. Height 20 ins., and weight 27 lb.

Kennel Club, The. In 1873 S. E. Shirley established the Kennel Club which then began to grapple with the chaotic conditions obtaining in the showing of dogs. The foundation of the organization was that every dog exhibited had to be registered under a distinctive and exclusive name. This is, of course, the first move which a dog owner must make. The necessary forms are available from the Kennel Club, 84, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

Details of the date of birth, names of parents and breeder and owner have to be given. Even if parents are unknown it is possible to have the dog inspected by an approved judge and then registered provided the judge is satisfied as to purity of breed. Names are a problem, and not only duplicates, but those which are obvious parallels of others,

of famous people or objectionable in some way, will probably be rejected. As names are protected for fifteen years it will be realized that with more than 130,000 dogs registered the chances of getting a simple name on the books are remote indeed. A simple solution has been found in the provision of prefix and/or suffix. Thus an owner who has named his dog Towser would have no chance of registering this. On the assumption that it was born at Christmas and the owner lives at Tooting he would have a better chance with Christmas Towser and a certainty with Christmas Towser of Tooting.

Registration of a dog automatically brings almost certain confirmation that the pedigree is correct. All registrations are published in the Kennel Club's official monthly journal, "The Kennel Gazette," and if there is anything wrong breeders are almost bound to note it. The Kennel Club itself does not check pedigrees. A person issuing a false pedigree may have proceedings taken against him, and in any event there is the likelihood of suspension of both breeder and all his dogs if a deliberate mistake is found. This means the end of exhibiting, for since 1899 no registered dog may be shown at an unrecognized show under pain of disqualification from competing in any show held under Kennel Club rules.

The Kennel Club, which has often been described as the controlling body of the dog world as the Jockey Club is for horse racing and the M.C.C. for cricket, is of inestimable value to the dog owner. Its rules, rigorous and fair, ensure fair treatment for the owner of one dog as much as for the professional breeder with kennels full of animals almost worth their weight in gold.

The members of the General Committee and the sub-committees meet continually to ensure the good name of dog breeding and dog showing in this country. In less than sixty years they have changed the dog world from a rather unpleasant racket, with doping, disguising and petty falsity, into one of the cleanest sporting industries in the world. What it has done for individual breeds and the popularity of dogs as a whole can be seen by glancing at the

dogs trotting along in any road or street. It is estimated that half the dogs owned in Britain today are pedigree animals. Foreign breeders know of the reputation of British dogs, and as a result of the Kennel Club's activities some 2,000 dogs a year are now sold overseas, at prices up to £1,500 for each animal.

Kennels. Fortunately the barrel on its side and the Noah's Ark type of box are now merely unpleasant memories. Both types of house had almost every fault possible: they were draughty, damp, dark and disease-ridden. The practice of housing dogs out of doors has generally declined. Actually for the rough and large breeds there are some advantages both to the dog and his owner in the practice. It is notably so when there is more than one dog. In the past year or so supplies have made it possible for a number of firms to start making really good kennels again, notably Spratts Patent and Boulton & Paul. Kennels of this kind are made of timber sufficiently stout to resist draughts and extremes of heat and cold; there is a bench off the floor for the dog to sit or lie on, and a "rear room" making a comfortable sleeping den. Larger models provide compartments for several dogs, isolation and whelping sections, and so on—an essential for the owner-breeder.

If a kennel is used a run should be provided with both grass and concrete so as to avoid the use of a chain. The kennel itself should face South or West and be protected by a matchboard fence or a natural evergreen hedge to keep off high winds, driving rain, and the worst bouts of summer sunshine. See *Bedding*.

Keratitis. A film over the eyes may, as a preliminary, be treated in the same way as *Ophthalmia*, but skilled treatment should be provided as soon as possible.

Kerry Beagle. Although referred to as *Beagles* these are in reality *Foxhounds*. The first reports of them show that the Ryan family obtained them from France during exile in that country some three centuries ago, the ancestry probably being the *St. Hubert Hound*. The Chute and O'Connell families also owned packs of Kerry Beagles, and when they

gave them up the pick were added to the Ryan family's pack which has been known for years as the Scarteen Fox-hounds. There are a number of cross-breed packs hunting hare and fox in Southern Eire with a lot of this blood in them. The colour is black-and-tan or blue with white flecks.

Kerry Blue Terrier. Still to be seen in Eire working as a swine or cattle drover, the Kerry Blue is a powerful little dog with a beautiful soft and tightly-waved coat. He is the "Pit Dog" of Eire, and even today they are matched in the Kerry hills. Height 18 ins., and weight 35 lb.

King Charles Spaniel. Once the most popular Spaniels (and indeed the only kind in the days of the Restoration) in this country, the main descendent of the Royal dogs is black-and-tan. There are also tricolour, all-red, and white-and-red with a definite red spot on the forehead. Height is around 10 ins., and varies between 6 and 12 lb.

A distinct strain, called the Cavalier, is closer to the contemporary paintings that exist of the Royal originals. Its weight of around 16 lb. takes him out of the toy category and makes him a potential sporting dog.

Kink. A break in the tail.

Knuckling Over. Accentuation of the cat foot.

Kuri. An extinct New Zealand breed which was brought across the Pacific by Maori ancestors. Bred for its meat, a dish of Kuri was served to Captain Cook at a ceremonial feast, and was reported by the explorer to taste like lamb. Now extinct.

L

Labrador Retriever. The best-known of our shooting dogs today, the Labrador is a triumph of breeding because appearance, intelligence, and ability have been perfectly

combined. The short, straight coat is black. Height about 23 ins., and weight around 65 lb.

The Golden Labrador, very similar to the black strain, the *Ducking Dog* is probably the cross which gives the colour, which has endeared him to many owners as a household pet as distinct from a gundog.

Lakeland Terrier. Since the closely allied strains bred for years on the farms of the Lake district were recognized as a definite breed after the first World War, the Lakeland Terrier has steadily increased in numbers and popularity. He is a small dog, but crammed with affection and intelligence, making him a fine companion. The wiry, thick coat varies in colours and combinations, black-and-tan probably being most usual. Height is below 15 ins., and weight around 16 lb.

Lap Dogs. The term originated because of the comfort a small dog gave to the elderly in the role of an animated hot water bottle. This was before the arrival of the cat, brought back from the Middle East by the Crusaders. The lap dog was also regarded as a means of ridding oneself of fleas. The "*Boke of St. Albans*," printed in 1486, included a list of dogs of various breeds, and ended it with the words "... and smalle Ladye's poppees that bere away the flees."

Law and the Dog. A dog is regarded in law as a domestic animal involving the owner in duties, liabilities, and privileges.

DAMAGE AND INJURY: The legendary belief that a "dog is entitled to his first bite" arises from the fact that an owner appears to be liable for injury caused by a dog only if there is proof of previous knowledge of the propensities of the dog to inflict injury. Immediately there is such evidence then the owner is liable. Thus, if a dog attacks the postman one morning, there may be no proof that the owner knows of this pugnacity. If the same dog attacks the milkman ten minutes later then he would be liable because he has evidence of the dog's propensities. Cattle and poultry (which comprises domestic fowls, turkeys, ducks,

guinea fowl, and pigeons) have special protection. Injury or killing caused by a dog can bring legal damages and compensation even though the owner cannot be proved to have a knowledge of a dog's propensity to cause this trouble; nor is it necessary for the complainant to show that it was due to neglect or lack of control. On the other hand an owner of cattle, etc., must bury carcasses of animals lying in places to which a dog can gain access. In these and other cases the occupier of the house at which the dog lives is presumed to be the owner. Where several dogs injure farm animals each owner of each dog is responsible for the whole damage. An owner of a dog is not liable for damage done by his dog to game unless it can be shown that the dog has been taught to kill game or has a propensity to do so.

DEFENCE: A dog has a right to defend himself and his owner against unprovoked attack. It is unlikely that he can be held as dangerous if he should kill an assailant in such circumstances.

DRAUGHT: It is an offence for a dog to be used to draw or help to draw a cart, etc., on a public highway or in a public place.

DANGEROUS DOGS: The police cannot order a dog to be destroyed in these cases, though they can offer such advice. If the owner disagrees they can take the case to court. A court of summary jurisdiction can order a dog to be kept under control or to be destroyed if it has attacked any human being or animal. It is not necessary to prove that the dog is dangerous to human beings as well as animals. As the result of action by the *National Canine Defence League* an owner now has the right of appeal against magisterial orders for destruction of dangerous dogs.

KILLING DOGS: No person is allowed to kill a trespassing dog unless the dog is actually killing animals as enumerated above, and killing is the only means of saving the animals. The onus of proving this rests with the person killing the dog. The same legal attitude obtains in the case of a dog attacking a human being, though it is likely that any court would uphold the act of killing as necessary in self-defence and on the assumption that the dog was dangerous.

POISONING DOGS: A penalty may be inflicted on anyone placing poison where it can be reached by a dog trespassing from a public right of way or to bait a trap to attract the attention of a dog.

STRAY DOGS: Police may detain a dog on the highway or in a public place and take him to a place of shelter. The dog is liable to sale or destruction after seven clear days. A register giving details of date, place of finding, description of dog, etc., is kept and is open to inspection on payment of a fee of 1s. The finder of a stray dog must return the dog to the owner or hand it over to the police. The police can permit him to keep the dog providing he leaves his address and agrees to hand over the dog to the owner within one month if the latter comes forward.

FOULING THE FOOTWAY: Local authorities may pass bye-laws by which the owner of a dog can be summoned if the dog, when under control, is allowed to deposit excrement on the footway. Here "under control" would appear to mean actually on a lead, in this particular instance. Generally, it means when wearing a collar.

DOGS AT LARGE: In the Metropolitan Police area it is an offence to suffer an unmuzzled ferocious dog to be at large or to set any dog to attack any person or animal. The owner may be taken into custody without a warrant.

IMPORTING DOGS: Dogs may be imported only under licence, except performing dogs and dogs to be exported within forty-eight hours. Imported dogs are detained and isolated for six months; if they have been inoculated against rabies the period may be nine months.

HEALTH PRECAUTIONS: Ministry of Agriculture orders regarding the movements of animals in outbreaks of fowl pest, foot-and-mouth disease, etc., can provide in affected areas that dogs must be muzzled or under control. Stray dogs are liable to seizure, disposal, and they may be slaughtered. Strays by night are particularly liable to be rounded up in such areas. These widespread powers are, of course, of an emergency nature and apply particularly in the case of outbreaks of rabies, fortunately absent in this country since 1918. Owners of dogs afflicted with rabies or

suspected to be afflicted must isolate the dog and inform the police. The local authority decides whether the dog should be slaughtered or not, and they are empowered to slaughter all suspected cases.

DOG LICENCES: An annual dog licence costing 7s. 6d. is in force for twelve months from the first day of the month of issue. It must be held by the owner or keeper of every dog of six months or over or of a hound whelp of more than twelve months (the animal is exempt at this age only if it is not entered in or used with any pack). Dogs are exempt from licence if used and kept by a blind person, or if used for work with sheep or cattle. The latter exemption is given after declaration. Exemption is given for two such dogs to one owner in normal cases, but with more than 400 sheep the exemptions are three; with 1,000 sheep four, and an additional one for every 500 sheep over 1,000 to a maximum of eight.

There is no "mass licence" for a person owning a large number of dogs, and technically every person looking after a dog must have a licence. It is improbable that action would be taken against a person looking after a dog for a friend who is on a brief holiday, though in law the action would be valid, but the point should be remembered by people who look after a dog for a considerable period while, for example, friends are abroad.

The penalty for having no licence, or for more dogs than licences, is £5. The onus of proof that the dog is under age lies with the defendant.

CRUELTY TO DOGS: Cases of cruelty and neglect are regretably on the increase. Every member of the public has a moral and civic duty to take action in such cases, for on the one hand they are crimes against Nature and on the other they break the law of England. It may also be mentioned that, generally speaking, laws about cruelty apply to all animals and birds, so that it is not only cases of cruelty to dogs, horses, cats, etc., for which the animal lover should watch.

Neglect is cruelty quite as much as deliberate action. Cruelty is very widely defined as to beat, kick, ill-treat,

torture, infuriate, terrify, or cause unnecessary suffering—and permitting these is also an offence. A fine or imprisonment or both plus deprivation of ownership are the penalties.

It is worth noting that animals impounded for six consecutive hours without food or water can be helped by the finder entering the pound to relieve the suffering. This would appear to refer to animals in some sort of open-air pen and would not cover any sort of forcible entry into a building. In such cases a telephone call to the police or nearest animal welfare representative will not delay aid by more than a few minutes. It may be noted that the *R.S.P.C.A.* and other bodies give the protection of anonymity to informers of cruelty cases if desired.

SURGERY: A little known legal protection against cruelty to dogs and other animals concerns the legal necessity to provide anaesthesia for various surgical operations. Both owner and surgeon may be liable for committing an offence in this category. A certain flexibility as to the type of anaesthesia is given (either local or general) because of the advances continually being made, but the main precaution that some such relief must be given is of value, particularly in rural districts where "old fashioned methods" may be used. The operations include castration after six months of age, ovariectomy, amputation of penis, mamma, or uterus; operation for scrotal or inguinal hernia, neurectomy, enucleation of the eyeball, docking of the tail or clipping and rounding of the ears after six months of age.

The above legal details are provided as a reliable but general guide. No responsibility is accepted by the author or publishers for actions which may be taken by readers as a result of the advice given.

Leonberger. Brought to Britain after the second World War, this breed has gained much publicity and attention at Cruft's shows. Allied troops saw many of these dogs used as draught dogs in Belgium and Holland. It has a *Newfoundland-St. Bernard* ancestry, but by enthusiastic

sponsorship by Continental breeders it has been a distinct strain for a long time. The soft coat is in many dark shades, occasionally with white markings. Weight is around 110 lb.

Leptospirosis. This highly dangerous and often fatal disease (previously known as either *Canine Typhus* or *Stuttgart Disease* when it results in an acute infection) has symptoms of the dog being off-colour and feverish, while the motions will be blood-stained and the mouth ulcerated. The early symptoms are somewhat akin to enteritis. The disease is caused by an organism, usually, it is believed, conveyed to the dog by his eating food infected by rats. These animals have a habit of urinating on food which they leave half-eaten, and therefore the utmost precautions must be taken to prevent a dog eating anything which has been lying about all night. Diagnosis demands a blood test, which can be made by the Veterinary Laboratory, Ministry of Agriculture, Weybridge, Surrey. Sweden, incidentally, demands a certificate that such a blood test has been carried out before dogs can be imported into that country. Penicillin, administered in time, may effect a cure.

Level Jaw. Teeth meeting evenly.

Lhasa Apso. This dog, very similar to the *Shih Tzu*, is an ancient Tibetan breed. The word "Apso" is derived from a word meaning goat-like, and the shaggy coat of the dog is rather like that of some breeds of mountain goat. Bred in the palace of the Dalai Lama, the dogs are supposed to bring luck to anyone presented with one. Colours vary, the honey hue being very beautiful.

Lice. These parasites are grey in colour and stand straight out from the skin. Their eggs may be seen on the hair—white grains which adhere very strongly. All sorts of washes and powders are available, some of them containing DDT. Whatever is used follow the instructions exactly and wash the dog thoroughly a few hours later. It is better to repeat a mild treatment at weekly intervals

sooner than risk poisoning. It is of no use concentrating on the dog if *bedding*, combs, brushes and so on are ignored, as they will simply re-infect the dog.

Litters, Size of. Generally speaking, the larger the dog the greater the number of puppies in her litter. *Pekingese* have from 1 to 8, *Cocker Spaniels* 1 to 11, *Fox Terriers* 1 to 8. *Setters* are famous for the large size of their litters—8 to 14 being common, and 18 to 23 being known. The latter figure is a record, shared by the *St. Bernard*. *Setters* can reach a total of 100 in a lifetime, and there are many unfortunate mongrel bitches allowed to roam about at every season which produce more than 70 puppies before they die, worn out. Such mass production is not, of course, desirable or kind, and experts are agreed that a mating at every third season after the second of a bitch's life is the maximum for her welfare and for the production of healthy litters. Large litters need artificial or foster feeding. The number of teats vary from bitch to bitch even in the same breed. Generally speaking six puppies are as many as any bitch can feed herself.

Lumber. Superfluous fat.

Lurcher. The "curs" trotting alongside the caravans of Britain's fast disappearing Romany tribes, or the dog walking obediently beside the village character who is known as the district's most notorious poacher, is very often in this category. Bred with an unscientific but instinctive knowledge of what is wanted for cunning, intelligence, hardihood and obedience, the Lurcher has usually plenty of *Whippet* blood in him, as well as any other strain which the creator thinks might help for the work in hand. Purists may not be able to condone the methods of lurcher-breeding, but they must admit that for the variety of skilled and maybe nefarious duties the dog will be called upon to perform he is a success. He usually weighs about 30 lb. and is black-and-tan, with a foxy face and a short coat.

M

Malinois Sheepdog. This Belgian sheepdog has the superficial appearance of an Alsatian, and is often so mistaken by tourists who see him with a patrolling policeman or guarding some factory yard. He weighs about 55 lb.

Maltese Toy. The ancient Greeks knew of this energetic and pretty little dog, and the Crusaders who rested at Malta on their way to the Holy Land must have seen many of them, though there is no evidence that they existed in Britain until Tudor times. The long straight silk-like strands of his pure white coat and curly tail are features. Weight is as low as 4 lb.

Manchester Terrier. Lancashire's own dog became almost extinct after the ban on ear cropping came into force, though he is gradually regaining his former great popularity. A descendant of an ancient North country *Black-and-tan Terrier* strain, his fine close coat of a lovely sheen is a feature. Height 16 ins., weight around 18 lb.

Manchester Terrier (Toy). In the Victorian era this charming little black-and-tan was almost an essential in any society drawing-room, and was unique among toy breeds at the time. Today it is larger, weighing about 8 lb. and standing about 9 ins.

Mange. The sarcoptic type is a parasite disease, virulently contagious to both animals and human beings. The parasite burrows into tender skin around the ears, legs and eyes, causing red spots which irritate intensely. The hair falls out and the trouble quickly spreads to the whole body. It is as easily cured as the human ailment called scabies, but many people foolishly have their dog killed instead of letting the vet deal with it while they destroy everything with which the dog has been in contact.

The follicular type of mange, fairly contagious among

dogs but harmless to humans, occurs mostly in young dogs. It usually starts on the face—a bald patch with red pimples on a grey hard background. There are sera and washes which sometimes work, but the advisability of having the dog destroyed must regrettably be considered.

Maremma Sheepdog. This handsome dog is common among the shepherds of Tuscany, and some exist in Britain. He is usually white, though light fawn specimens are well thought of in his native land. Height 25 ins., and weight 65 lb.

Mastiff. This magnificent animal originated in Greece ("Kynos Molossos") and by the beginning of the Christian era the tribes of Europe were using them as fighting dogs against one another and against the Romans. For this purpose the dogs were armoured and sometimes they fought in packs. Brought to Britain from Gaul or by the Phoenecians they were bred so well that in the Roman Occupation an officer was stationed at Winchester to commandeer English mastiffs to fight in the arena at Rome. Later they were used as guard dogs and for the bear and lion baiting, particularly in Tudor times. Breeding troubles and the problem of feeding almost brought the breed to extinction during the second World War, but it now is regaining its place as one of the country's finest dogs. The muzzle is black; the coat can be fawn or brindle. Sizes vary considerably, with a height of 30 ins., and a weight of 150 lb. quite typical.

Mastitis. Inflammation of the breast in nursing bitches is not unusual. The milk glands are tender and swollen, and there is a temperature. The milk must be removed either by the puppies or by massage and warm water poultices applied. Temperature may be reduced by the administration of half a tablet of aspirin. Unless the swelling quickly goes a vet must be called, as an abscess is very likely to form. See *Eclampsia*.

Mating, Best Time For. The mating of the maiden bitch should not take place until the second or third heat. At the first heat she is still immature and her litter is likely

to be weakly, while her own constitution may be permanently damaged.

It should be remembered that in natural conditions dogs live in packs. A bitch coming into season will attract all the male dogs and they will fight until the strongest, and therefore the best type of mate for the survival of the race, is supreme. During this time the bitch will "flirt" and this stimulates her own and her prospective mate's sexual potency. The modern practice of expecting two dogs to mate within an hour or so of making each other's acquaintance is responsible for many disappointments. It is necessary for the dog to become locked to the bitch during mating, and without this tie, which lasts up to half an hour, fertilisation is not certain. From the ninth day of the heat to the thirteenth is the best time, and it is strongly recommended that at least one human should superintend matters no matter how distasteful this may be.

After mating it is still just as important to keep the bitch segregated. Although there is some argument about the possibility of the puppies of a litter having different fathers, case after case is reported and it is wiser to accept the reliable evidence thereby shown rather than to rely on the efficacy of theory.

Medicines, Administering. Giving a dog liquid medicine, pills, or tablets can be either a matter-of-fact incident or an occasion to dread: it all depends on the approach. Liquids, transferred from the measuring spoon to a larger spoon, should be inserted in the labial pouch at the side of the mouth, and the dog's jaws held for a moment or so which will cause the dog to gulp. Pills and tablets must be pushed well into the throat. This is easily achieved by calming the dog, then pressing his cheeks gently against his teeth, thus causing him to open his mouth. With the other hand drop the medicine as far down the throat as possible. Close the mouth and massage the throat to help gulping. A few words of praise or a tit-bit will more than compensate for the experience and the dog will not object to future administering.

While it is easier if two people do the job, one person can manage perfectly well if he has the entire confidence of the dog. Gentle firmness and everything ready to hand are the secrets of success.

Mendel's Law. This theory of an Austrian monk named Gregor Mendel, who made tests with varieties of peas, teaches that an animal is the combination of a number of units, each of which has been inherited from an ancestor, these units varying from generation to generation. The plan under which the variations occur is Mendel's Law. Dominance, through homozygous (of similar character) parents and a pure strain on both sides, is its great factor. Coupled with this is the influence of Tap-roots, which are the foundation of the line, and no variation can take place unless it occurred in the ancestors. See *Chromosomes, Galton's Law, Heredity*.

Meningitis. A possible result of head injury, but more usually one of the complications of *distemper*. A convulsion fit occurs in which a mass of froth is exuded from the jaws and nostrils. The dog whines with pain and fright, and usually stumbles blindly about, tending all the time to swing in a curve, oblivious of obstacles. A vet must, of course, be called at once, and he will doubtless advise destruction as severe paralysis or a lingering death is almost the inevitable result of meningitis following distemper.

Merl. The greyish-blue colouring of the eyes in some breeds, e.g. Sheepdog.

Metritis. Inflammation of the uterus occurs in bitches after a period of heat, and is very often the result of bathing the animal during the *oestrus* in the misplaced belief that it will prevent dogs' attentions at this time. There is fever, the bitch is generally off-colour, and a copious discharge from the *vagina* begins after a week or so. The trouble comes from inflammation in the womb due to the closure of the natural passage. Once it occurs even in a mild form, recurrence is probable after each heat. In severe cases peritonitis will be a complication, and death follows rapidly. Skilled attention is obviously needed.

Milk. A bitch's milk is far richer than cow's milk, both in fats and casein, which is why cow's milk, even without dilution, will cause malnutrition in a puppy. A nursing bitch which has insufficient milk either because of a large litter or through defective secretion should be given plenty of raw meat and a generous diet of oatmeal gruel made with milk.

Milk causing a bitch's glands to swell, either through the loss of her pups or because of false lactation in a maiden bitch, may be drawn off with a syringe or by "milking" her. The milk can be dried up by a dose of castor oil twice a week, a diet of dry biscuits, and water. If the milk has curdled a vet's help is needed, as breast tumours may form. A lump near the nipple is the danger sign. See *Eclampsia*, *Mastitis*.

Minerals. In diet minerals are needed to promote proper functioning and to maintain growth. Calcium, iron, phosphorous, and iodine are the most important. Iodine, needed for glandular action, is available in sea fish, most sources of water, and—these days—in salt. Calcium and phosphorous will usually be found together in such foods as milk, spinach, eggs, whole wheat products, meat, and some fish; they are needed to promote bone formation. Iron is a preventive against anaemia. It is obtainable in meat offal, fish, eggs, milk, and whole wheat products. See *Feeding*, *Vitamins*.

Miscarriage. A rare occurrence in pregnant bitches, and the only normal cause is an accident which has caused the death of one of the young. Labour may be very difficult indeed, and a vet's help is vital. Don't leave this crisis "to Nature."

Mongrels. There is inverted snobbery as well as snobbery about the mongrel. In the former category come the people who believe that a mongrel is healthier and more sagacious than his pedigree cousin. In the latter are the people who despise a dog without an immaculate pedigree. Accidental alliances between dogs of different breeds are bound to be numerous, and fortunately there are many people ready to accept and love the resulting puppies. The trouble about

buying a mongrel is that so often the sire is unknown so that the eventual size of the dog is quite unpredictable. This is a great objection. Again it is regrettably true that bad traits of character often become accentuated once the rigorous discipline of heredity is diluted by the blood of another breed. Against this is the fact that new blood will eradicate some of the regrettable aspects of make-up caused by ignorant inbreeding. Owing to the numbers of the two breeds a very common mongrel today is the spaniel-terrier. These are likeable dogs, though they have not the pacifist qualities of the *Spaniel* nor the clean, close, coat of the *Terrier*. When accepting a mongrel try to discover the sire's breed, calculate the physical and emotional qualities and defects of both sire and dam and realize that the odds are that all will be present in the puppies.

Monkey Terrier. A toy dog bred from the miniature *Doberman Pinscher* and the *Griffon*, this breed is well known in America. Very intelligent, with a long coarse coat usually of grey, but also of black or tan, it weighs as little as 3 lb. Similarity in face to a monkey is very vague.

Muzzle. Except for the unlikely event of an outbreak of rabies in this country when muzzling becomes a legal necessity, it is to be hoped that no one will resort to this cruel method of control. There are times however, when a temporary muzzle may be needed to prevent a dog biting during medical treatment. For this purpose a piece of wide bandage round the jaws, tied under the chin and passed to a final knot behind the ears is effective.

N

Names For Dogs. Fashions in names for dogs show marked changes over the years, though a few stalwarts seem to maintain their popularity. In a 1951 census taken

by the Tail-Waggers' Club, representing a sample from a total of 35,000 names the following proved to be the most popular names, given in order of preference: Dogs: Rex, Peter, Bruce, Chum, Micky, Kim, Jock. Bitches: Sally, Judy, Trixie, Susan, Jenny, Dinah.

The choice changes considerably according to the area of the country. The same survey, dealing with six pre-selected towns, showed the following results: Mac, Lassie (Edinburgh); Terry, Susan (Cardiff); Kim, Sally (Maidstone); Chum, Jill (Luton); Scamp, Trixie (Horsham); Bruce, Judy (Sheffield).

Probably the most fruitful source of dogs' names is literature. There is, of course, a vast array of dogs in fiction, fact, and fantasy from which to choose. Only the merest fraction can be mentioned here, but the following details will serve to remind the reader of some of the dogs immortalized by writers.

Shakespeare was evidently not a notable dog lover. Only in "The Two Gentlemen of Verona" is a dog actually on the stage. His name is Crab. In "King Lear" three dogs are named: Tray, Blanch, Sweetheart. In folklore the most famous dog is undoubtedly Gelert. He turns up as a symbol of faithfulness sacrificed in a burst of anger in the legends of many countries. Wales is, of course, the best-known source, with a reputed grave of the dog in Carnarvonshire.

Sir Walter Scott was a great dog lover, and those mentioned in his books are probably the best-loved of all. His own Bull Terrier was called Camp, and he was also fond of two Greyhounds, Douglas and Percy. Bevis in "Woodstock" was Maida in real life. Another dog of Scott's, a Setter, had the charming name of Finette.

Scott was, of course, responsible for naming the Dandie Dinmont breed in "Guy Mannering." Pepper and Mustard were obvious names given to them.

Dickens both owned dogs and immortalized them in his books. At home at various times were Boz, a Spaniel; Sultan, a Mastiff-Bloodhound cross; Mrs. Bouncer, a Pomeranian; Linda, a St. Bernard; and Don and Bumble,

two Newfoundlands. In his book the most lovable dog is Jip in "David Copperfield." Others include Diogenes in "Dombey and Son," Bill Sykes's Bullseye, a Bull Terrier; and Ponto in "Pickwick Papers."

Kipling was also one of the greatest of animal lovers, and "Thy Servant a Dog" was named Boots. The Fox Terrier Vixen who appears quite often was actually Kipling's own dog.

In poetry there is Byron's Boatswain, Burns's Collie Luath, and Elizabeth Barrett Browning's Flush. Thomas Campbell's "Poor Dog Tray" is well known. W. H. Davies wrote a poem to Pet, and R. C. Lehmann to a Spaniel, Rufus.

"Owd Bob" has rightly become the classic of Sheepdog stories. Toby is one name made famous by Dr. John Brown. Most knowledgeable writers of dog stories include Ernest Thompson Seton and Jack London. The latter's "Buck" and "White Fang" will be remembered both as dogs in his books and in films based on them. Films have made several other dog names popular. They include Rin-Tin-Tin (Alsation), Asta (Wire-haired Terrier), Daisy (a mongrel in the Blondie films), and Jumble (a mongrel in the Just William series).

Thompson Seton's best-known dog characters were Collies—Bingo and Wully. A true story which has become a classic is Eleanor Atkinson's Greyfriars Bobby, who has a statue in Edinburgh.

The author is often asked about the dogs in two of his own books. "Exmoor Rover" is fiction, based on a stray seen on Exmoor, but the original of "Tiny Friend" really lived. She was a Skye Terrier bitch named Miss Coots.

National Canine Defence League. This organisation was founded by a group of men who met at Cruft's Dog Show in 1891. "Whatever concerns the dog concerns the League" is a slogan that very fairly sums up this organization's work. Action against unreasonable legislation has been one of the most important facets of work ever since a long campaign against the harsh use of Muzzling Orders succeeded. In

1911 legislation was secured empowering magistrates to deprive cruel owners of dogs and other animals and the League followed up this by obtaining legislation forbidding persons convicted of cruelty to have care or custody of a dog—even for life. Through the League's efforts chaining of dogs for long periods was taken as a punishable offence.

Dog kennels at police stations have been improved, road transport undertakings have been contacted to arrange permission to carry dogs, bye-laws and rules about "no pets" in council-owned homes have been fought, and the right of appeal against magisterial decisions on the destruction of "dangerous dogs" secured.

Lost and strayed dogs are cared for, free licences are issued to the needy, Greyhounds past racing are found homes, and Sheepdogs are given special attention, including a "Sunday dinner" parcel system of adoption by well-wishers. Educational work among children and adults is conducted by means of posters, leaflets, and films.

Perpetual membership is available for 100 guineas; life membership is 10 guineas, and annual membership 1 guinea. Full members are automatically insured against their legal liability for bodily injury to, and damage to property of, persons not in their service, caused by dogs owned by them up to an indemnity of £1,000 for any one accident and an unlimited amount for any one year. Details from the Secretary at 8, Clifford Street, London, W.1.

Clinics providing a full hospital service are at:

Bolton: 94 Folds Road. (Bolton 6936).

Brighton: Robertson Road, Preston Park. (Preston 2764).

Camberwell: 115, Camberwell Road, S.E.5. (Rodney 2777).

Earlsfield: 442, Garratt Lane, S.W.18. (Wimbledon 3537).

East Croydon: 121, Cherry Orchard Road. (Croydon 2382).

Eccles: 7, Worsley Road, Patricroft. (Eccles 1754).

Fulham: 350, Lillie Road, S.W.6. (Fulham 4890).

Hackney: 20a, Morning Lane, E.9. (Amherst 1592).
Hampton-on-Thames: Chestnut Avenue. (Molesey 3277).
Harrow: 11, The Bridge, Wealdstone. (Harrow 0889).
Oldham: 73, Mumps.
Manchester: 406, Ashton Old Road, Openshaw. (East 2126).
Teddington: 12, Park Road. (Molesey 961).
Affiliated societies' addresses are:
Cardiff and District Animal Rescue League:
Cardiff: 97, Crwys Road, Cathays.
Cardiff: 7, Rookwood Street, Grange.
Penarth: The Cottage, Clinton Road.
Ipswich and District Animal Welfare Centre: 181, Cauldwell Hall Road.
Plymouth: Stonehouse and Devonport Dogs' Home, Prince Rock.
Worthing Animals' Dispensary, 39, Liverpool Road.
York and District Animals' Hospital, 14, Newgate.

Nephritis. This common and often fatal disease is met with in dogs of all ages, but is most common, in its chronic form, in aged dogs. The kidneys allow albumen to pass into the urine instead of ensuring that it is retained in the blood stream. The trouble is inflammation, but fortunately all the tubules of the kidneys will not usually be affected. First symptoms are excessive thirst, vomiting, and bad breath, the smell of urine being noticeable. Analysis of the urine is necessary to confirm diagnosis, and hopes of cure are not too great, though penicillin has been used with some success where the number of tubules in the kidney damaged is not too great.

Newfoundland. Landseer and a host of other animal painters have proved the impressive beauty of this dog, which is also famous for his life-saving exploits. He has many of the traits and not a little of the appearance of the St. Bernard. His oil-secreting coat is all-black. Height 29 ins., weight around 140 lb.

Non-Sporting Dogs. The following dogs come under this classification: *Alsations, Boston Terriers, Boxers, Bull-*

dogs, Bull-mastiffs, Chow Chows, Collies, Dalmatians, French Bulldogs, Great Danes, Keeshonds, Mastiffs, Newfoundlands, Old English Sheepdogs, Poodles, Pyrenean Mountain Dogs, St. Bernards, Samoyeds, Schipperkes, Schnauzers, Shetland Sheepdogs, Shi Tzus, Welsh Corgis. For details see under individual names.

Norwegian Bu-Hund. Norway's best known Sheepdog is a member of the Spitz group. Most usual colour is wheaten, but red, wolf-sable and black varieties are common. An ancient Scandinavian breed, the Bu-Hunds are now gaining favour in British households where their affection and loyalty are notable. The coat is thick, harsh on top and soft underneath. Height is 18 ins.

Norwich Terrier. Hunting enthusiasts in Norfolk evolved this sporty and lovable little dog for badger and fox working from ancient breeds used for these purposes from ancient times. His size, character, and vitality make him a good pet for the small home. Height 11 ins., and weight around 12 lb.

O

Obedience. Happy is the dog owner who can say his dog obeys him implicitly, and happy is the dog of that owner. Lessons in obedience can begin when a puppy is ten or twelve weeks old, though really intelligent obedience cannot be expected before six months. Training a dog to obey a word of command needs patience. Each lesson should not be more than ten minutes a day at first, later increasing to twenty minutes to allow for practice in the commands already learned. This training must take place daily. A young dog's memory is not good enough to recall lessons given the previous week-end. A harness (not a collar) and a long lead are needed so that by gentle tugging the dog can have a demonstration of what is intended. He

must also be firmly but gently handled, pushed on the haunches, for instance, to indicate the meaning of the word "sit." Each word of command should be a monosyllable with a distinctive vowel sound. It must be given in a firm, moderately loud voice, and not embellished with unnecessary extra words. A minimum number of commands for a perfectly obedient dog is: Heel, sit, down, come, stay, quiet, over, stand, go.

With obedience to such words a dog can be kept under perfect control and in safety in the dangers of modern living conditions. It may be noted that none of these words concern tricks. Walking on the hind legs, begging, "dying" and so forth are childish, degrading and futile. See *Training a Pup*.

Oestrus. The period of heat in the bitch usually appears when she is between eight and nine months old. This time varies greatly in different breeds and no hard and fast rule can be given. Thereafter it occurs at six months intervals, though here again the period varies. The external parts swell and there is a slight discharge; after a week the discharge is pink, and then blood-tainted for about nine days. The parts then gradually contract. It is essential to keep the bitch under control for the whole period to avoid the attention of dogs, and the she should not be bathed during this time in any circumstances, or *metritis* may result.

Old English Sheepdog. "Bob Tail" is a dog who needs wholetime attention, with his profuse coat bearing a pile which yields a wool that weaves into good garments, but anyone who has the time—and space—would be hard put to it to discover a more likeable large breed. He has an innate love of life, and spends his day gambolling like an overgrown kitten. The coat is grey, grizzle, blue, or blue merle with white markings. Height 23 ins., weight around 55 lb.

Old English Spaniel. It is still possible to see dogs in the villages of East Anglia which are pure or near pure examples of a breed which, some generations ago, was quite well known. Even so, it cannot claim to be a very old breed

except that it has the blood of the Old English Water Spaniel in its veins. The rest is probably *English Springer*. The breed could become a useful addition to the *Spaniel* family, small and sporty. Colour is white with rich brown markings. Weight around 19 lb. Tail is not docked.

Ophthalmia. A purulent discharge from one or both eyes, a dislike of bright light, and deeply inflamed membranes round the eyes, are the symptoms. The dog must be prevented from rubbing or scratching, and an eye ointment should be frequently applied after the matter has been wiped away, with a piece of cotton wool moistened with boracic acid solution. An *aperient* will help to tone up the poor condition which helps to create this trouble.

Origin of Dogs. Dogs have been domesticated for a known 9,000 years and there is no reason to doubt that they were serving mankind for a long time before that. The domestic animal evolved from wolves, jackals, and Asiatic wild dogs. Domestic dogs will interbreed with these animals and their young are fertile. The young from a fox-dog mating are not fertile.

It is an interesting fact that wild dogs do not bark, but howl. On the other hand, a wild dog or wolf domesticated from a few days after birth will learn to bark, while domestic dogs which go completely wild and join packs revert to atavistic howling.

Otterhound. Regrettably rare breed today, the Otterhound has an ancestry going back to almost prehistoric times, though many other breeds have contributed to the modern dog. Most otter hunts use very mixed packs. The most numerous thoroughbreds are to be found in America. Colours vary, but all have tan markings. Ears are long and coat rather coarse with a fine woolly base. Weight is around 60 lb.

Outbreeding. Very few of the breeds of dog in the world today would have the appearance they do without a certain amount of outbreeding, despite the fact that so many protagonists claim an immaculate lineage going back to the dim periods of history. Not only are strains of the same

breed introduced to curb outcrosses, but careful cross-breeding with other breeds will provide desirable qualities of character or appearance. In the wild state dogs usually maintain the line by constant *inbreeding*, so that outbreeding is really an artificial move, engendered by man's desire to breed dogs for special purposes.

Overshot. Upper teeth projecting.

Owtchar. Propaganda pictures issued by the U.S.S.R. of sheep farming often show these huge dogs standing beside a shepherd. In the war it is believed that they were also used as medical auxiliaries and as mine detector dogs.

Weight is at least 160 lb. and the shaggy coat is unkempt and thick enough to withstand even Siberian winds. Colour is usually fawn, with white among the Northern strains. The Owtchar is more than a match for a wolf.

P

Pads, Cracked. In summer-time pads often crack and become painful. Clean gently with warm water to remove all dirt. See that no stones are embedded and rub with petroleum jelly or a glycerine compound.

Paisley Terrier. This dog is very like a *Skye Terrier* on a slightly smaller scale, is only very rarely seen in this country, though a number exist in Canada and the United States. The silky coat is long and coloured blue. Weight is around 15 lb.

Papillon. This toy Spaniel is a charming companion, alert, healthy, and vigorous. It probably emerged as a distinct breed at the Spanish Court, and a cross between the Spaniel and the Mexican *Chihuahua* (brought back by sailors) produced a tiny dog which today weighs less than 12 lb. and stands at 12 ins. Black and white is common,

but there are most Spaniel colours. His upstanding ears of one colour and the white mark down the centre of the head give the butterfly appearance from which his name is derived.

Pariah. Religious objections to dogs in the East are one reason why both solitary specimens and packs of these dogs hunt through the garbage left by man throughout the Orient. The interesting point about the really wild packs is that a King Dog always rules them. *Greyhounds* and wolves have contributed to their characteristics.

Particolour. When the *Pekingese* has a coat of two colours in equal proportion it is called by this name.

Pekingese. The dog with the charming legend of a lion and squirrel mating in which the Oriental gods promised the qualities of both is a graphic if biologically impossible description of this lion-hearted and squirrel-tailed dog. It is a very ancient Chinese breed, controlled by Peking palace officials for century after century. Until comparatively modern times it was a capital offence for anyone not of Royal blood to own one. British soldiers brought back Pekingese dogs from the Chinese war of 1856-60, and one was accepted by Queen Victoria. Best known colour is red. There are also red, white, fawn and black, and tri-colour. The wide flat head is a feature—now so defined in some strains that parturition is difficult.

MINIATURE PEKINGESE are becoming increasingly popular. They weigh around 6 lb. compared with the 10 lb. of the main variety.

PEN LO PEKINGESE. The Chinese national costume with its wide sleeves helped to foster the fashion of carrying a tiny Pekingese inside the sleeve. Now very rare, the weight was as low as 2½ lb.

Pencillings. Lines on the upper side of the toes of several breeds, notably the Black and Tan Miniature.

People's Dispensary For Sick Animals. This organisation was founded in 1917 by Mrs. M. E. Dicken, as the result of the suffering she saw while doing welfare work in

London's slums. The work began in a small cellar in Whitechapel, and a little later in a shop and four rooms opposite the People's Palace. This remarkable woman then aimed at a goal of dispensaries throughout the world, and by the time of her death in March, 1951, at the age of eighty-one this ambition had been realized.

In 1922 there were seven dispensaries in London treating nearly 70,000 cases a year. Today almost a million cases receive attention in more than 200 towns and villages in Great Britain by means of hospitals, dispensaries and mobile caravan dispensaries. There are five homes for stray dogs in this country, and hospitals and dispensaries in Egypt, France, Japan, South Africa and Morocco. The night and day ambulances in the Metropolitan area answer some 7,500 calls a year.

Analysis of the cases gives an interesting indication of the commonest ills of dogs and other domestic animals. Most numerous are stomach disorders; they are followed by skin diseases, ear canker, worms, respiratory disorders, growths which can be removed, and heart diseases, in that order.

The P.D.S.A. is the largest international animal charity in the world. It is supported by annual subscriptions, donations, and collecting boxes.

There are animals' hospitals at Bath, Batley, Ilford, and Nottingham. Dispensaries in London and district are at Acton, Barking, Bermondsey, Camden Town, Chiswick, Croydon, Dagenham, Ealing, East Ham, Edgware, Finchley, Greenwich, Hendon, Lambeth, Leytonstone, Plaistow, Romford, Tooting, Tottenham, Walthamstow, Willesden, Wimbledon, and Woolwich.

In the English provinces dispensaries are at Bath, Batley, Bilston, Birmingham (three), Blackpool, Bolton, Boscombe, Bradford, Brighton (two), Bristol, Cardiff, Chatham, Coventry, Gateshead, Hastings, Huddersfield, Hull, Jarrow, Leeds, Luton, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northampton, Nottingham, Oxford, Plymouth, Portsmouth (two), Redcar, Salford, Southampton, Southend, Stalybridge, Stockport, Stoke-on-Trent, Swansea, Watford, and Wolverhampton.

Scottish dispensaries are in Edinburgh, Glasgow (two), Dundee, and Paisley.

With few exceptions all are on the telephone, and the full addresses obtainable from the telephone directory. The headquarters of the P.D.S.A. is at P.D.S.A. House, Clifford Street, London, W.1.

Plumes. The soft hair of the tail of the *Pekingese*.

Pneumonia. This is, of course, a very serious disease and needs skilled veterinary attention. Its causes and treatment are very similar to those in the disease of human beings, and the same drugs which have proved so effective with man can save the life of the ailing dog. They have to be given with great care according to breed and weight. Pneumonia can result from shock after an *accident*, as a complication of *distemper* or a *cold*, or through prolonged exposure.

Podengo. Various sizes of this dog may be seen in Portugal where it has been a handyman on large estates and among peasants for centuries, and is now a popular urban pet. A foxy mask, erect ears and an alert expression are features. The usual colour of the coat is a greyish fawn.

Pointer. This breed, as originally known wherever hunting was popular on the continent of Europe, had its remarkable ability to point to a quarry with nose, body and tail in a straight line carefully cultured by selective breeding. American sportsmen seem to use them more than their British contemporaries, and Pointer Trials in many parts of the United States are of national interest. White-and-black and white-and-liver are the most common colours. Height 24 ins., and weight is around 55 lb. An all-black coat is rare but quite acceptable.

Points of the Dog. To appreciate the show points of a particular breed it is, of course, necessary to watch a judge at work and to study all the specialized literature available, but the following points and their location will enable the newcomer to dog ownership to identify the terms used.



Back.

Breast or Brisket (the area below the neck and above the foreleg joints to the body).

Dewclaws (position on fore and hind feet).

Dome of skull.

Croup (area in front of the base of the tail).

Breast bone (also known as the sternum, situated between the forelegs).

Flank (body area in front of hind legs).

Garkin and Archilles Tendons (upper part of hind legs).

Heel or point of hock (lower section of hind legs).

Loins (area where hind legs join the body).

Occiput (area immediately behind ears where the skull joins the spinal column.)

Point of Elbow (upper joint of fore leg).

Ribs.

Set of Stern (position of stern in relation to body).

Sheath (appearance of sex organ sheath in male dog).

Stifle Joint (joint in the hind-leg next to the buttock).

Stop (junction of throat and nose).

Thigh.

Withers (base of neck).

Other special words and terms on the physical factors of a dog are given in alphabetical order.

Poisoning. The belief that animals instinctively avoid poisons is fallacious. Dogs will eat and drink poisons found naturally, and there is always a chance of their being given them deliberately by burglars. Another common way of a dog being poisoned is for it to eat a rabbit or rat, or other vermin, which is dead or dying from poison. Obviously a vet must be called, but emergency antidotes until he arrives are:

Acids: water, chalk, magnesia, alkalis.

Alkalis: vinegar and water, milk, raw eggs, olive oil.

Arsenic: lime water, iron carbonate.

Carbolic acid: milk, eggs, coffee.

Digitalis: emetics, strong tea, coffee.

Iodine: starch.

Phosphorous: (very common in the bodies of poisoned rats and rabbits): turpentine, cornflour. (Do not give oils).
Strychnine: (usual burglar's poison): emetics, potassium bromide, sedatives, morphine, tannin in the form of strong tea.

When the poison is unknown great care must be taken in the liquid administered, as some will merely aggravate the poison's action. One safe interim antidote is strong tea. Rub the stomach and flanks to assist movements of the bowels and/or vomiting, and prevent the dog from being rigid or falling into a comatose sleep. A fistful of common washing soda is a certain and very effective emetic, but it should not be given in cases of corrosive poisons.

Police Dogs. The Metropolitan Police Force introduced dogs in 1946 and they are now widely used for patrol work. Trained at Imber Court, most of them are *Labrador Retrievers*, but other breeds are now being introduced. Training is somewhat similar to that of the *R.A.F.* Dogs, in that short periods of daily discipline, where rewards for good work instead of punishment for bad are the rule, achieve the desired results. Walking at heel, sitting, lying down, and walking away are the first orders instilled. Discovery of a person in hiding up to a distance of a hundred yards is another feat, as well as picking up objects which the quarry may have dropped. Once a suspect is located the dog has to be able to manoeuvre him to a desired place without actually attacking him or injuring clothes or flesh.

Police dogs will search given areas without supervision or remain on guard at an appointed place while his master goes elsewhere. When pursuing a suspect the dog gives tongue the whole time so that the policeman may locate him in darkness or fog. When the dog is appointed for full duties he is given to the constable with whom he will work and they are together both on and off duty.

Pomeranian. Queen Victoria liked this dog, and as might be expected, her patronage gave an enormous stimulus to the breed, perhaps unfortunately principally among society women, which resulted in quite a large dog being changed

to a toy. Originally the Pomeranian was a development from working Arctic breeds and weighed up to 30 lb. Today he is around 7 lb. Colours of the profuse coat are numerous.

Poodle. This is probably the most intelligent of all dogs, and for this reason invariably heads the list of performing dogs in circuses. It has been bred in Germany for a long time, principally as a Sheepdog and a sportsman's dog. Later its intelligence and ability to work on its own resulted in smugglers on both sides of the Rhine training it to work at night with contraband strapped to its back, and this brought the breed into prominence in France. The trimming is not a new fad, but originated to enable the dog to work in water without hindrance. Whatever criticism may be made about his foppish appearance the Poodle is full of guts, affection and loyalty. Colours are red, black, white and blue. Height more than 15 ins., and weight around 20 lb.

The CORDED POODLE was once very popular. The coat is oiled and twisted into long strands reaching almost to the ground.

The MINIATURE POODLE, seems to be challenging the larger variety for popularity. It is no new development, and indeed, the variety in the sixteenth century was probably smaller than the British miniature of today. Retention of the characteristics of the Poodle is more important than diminutive size, which weighs around 12 lb.

Portugese Diving Dogs. A remarkable breed, usually trimmed like a Poodle, the Portugese Diving Dog has been a working companion of inshore fishermen for centuries. He dives for nets and floats and even hauls material between an anchored boat and the shore. Not unlike the *Irish Water Spaniel*, he is usually dark brown, and weighs around 45 lb.

Pregnancy. During the fourth week pregnancy can be checked by very gently feeling the abdomen below the rectum when egg-like lumps should be felt. In the fifth week they will not be felt so easily, but in the sixth week the

flat of the hand placed on the stomach should easily detect movement. By practice it is possible to count the number of puppies with a fair degree of accuracy.

A pregnant bitch should be treated normally for the first five weeks, with food and walks the same as usual. In the sixth week she should not be forced to walk very much unless she obviously desires to do so, and her meals may be increased in number if not in quantity. Medicines should not be given, though some people advise worming in the third week. Give weekly doses of cod liver oil.

Prehistoric Dogs. In more or less imaginative accounts of prehistoric man it is usually stated that the dog was domesticated from very early times. Remains of dogs of a wolf or hyena type are found in remains of the Neolithic period (circa 10,000 B.C.). More evidence of domesticated dogs is provided in the relics of the lake dwellers, notably in Switzerland, whose dog is known as the Marsh Dog. From it the Spitz group is descended, and possibly the *St. Bernard*, though it is more likely that the ancestor of this breed and similar large dogs was the Simocyon Dog, which flourished in the Miocene period (circa 5,000 B.C.). By the time of the Bronze Age (circa 1,300 B.C.) domesticated dogs for a variety of work, including pastoral, hunting, and guard duties, were universally found in the habitations of man.

Proteins. The category of food known as protein is responsible for body building. Those most easily available for dogs are meat and fish. Eggs and milk are other good sources. See *Feeding, Minerals, Vitamins*.

Pseudo-Hodgkin's Disease. This inevitably fatal disease has been occasionally diagnosed. The glands and internal organs become very swollen and the dog terribly emaciated. No cure is known.

Publications on Canine Topics. The following magazines and journals are available, either through a bookseller and newsagent or from the address of the publishers as given. Prices are current at the time of reading the proofs, but in these times of sudden changes they should not be taken as in force at the time of reading.

- Animal Breeding Abstracts. (Technical). Quarterly. 35s. p.a. Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau, Penglais, Aberystwyth, Wales.
- Animal Pictorial. Monthly. 1s. 6d. BCM/St. Francis, London, W.C.1.
- Animal Ways. Monthly. 1d. R.S.P.C.A., 105, Jermyn Street, London, W.C.1.
- Animal World. Monthly. 3d. R.S.P.C.A., 105, Jermyn Street, London, W.C.1.
- Animals' Champion. 2d. Quarterly. World League Against Vivisection. 42, Aberdeen Road, London, N.5.
- Animals' Defender. 1d. Monthly. National Anti-Vivisection League, 92, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- Animals' Friend. 6d. Bi-monthly. National Council for Animal Welfare, 126, Royal College Street London, N.W.1.
- Animals' Magazine. 4d. Monthly. People's Dispensary for Sick Animals, 14, Clifford Street, London, W.1.
- Breeder Dog Journal. 6d. Monthly. 2, College Square East, Belfast, Northern Ireland.
- British Toy Dog Journal. 1s. 9d. Monthly. Market Place, Leek, Staffs.
- Dog Fancier. 6d. Fortnightly. 20, India Street, Edinburgh.
- Dog World. 6d. Weekly. Idle, Bradford.
- Dogs' Bulletin. 6d. Quarterly. National Canine Defence League, 8, Clifford Street, London, W.1.
- Field Sports. 1s. 6d. Fortnightly. Idle, Bradford.
- Friend of Animals. For children. 1d. Monthly. Humane Education Society, 2, John Street, Manchester.
- Horse and Hound. 4d. Weekly. 93, Long Acre, London, W.C.2.
- Kennel Gazette. 2s. Monthly. Kennel Club, 84, Piccadilly, London, W.1.
- Our Dogs. 6d. Weekly. Oxford Road, Station Approach, Manchester.
- Tail Wagger. 6d. Monthly. 356, Grays Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

Puerperal Fever. This disease occurs two to four days

after the birth of a litter, and is the result of a lack of attention and dirt. The *temperature* rises rapidly to as much as 105 degrees, the bitch shivers, vomits and drinks avidly. Very quickly she is prostrated. The pups should be cared for right away (as the milk flow soon ceases) and a vet called for urgent treatment.

Pug. To know what dogs looked like in prehistoric times one need only look at the Pug, who is believed to be a small-scale copy. Trading relations between the Orient and Europe brought the dog to Western civilization from China. The black mask and pastel shades (such as apricot or silver) of the very smooth coat give the Pug a charming appearance. Height about 11 ins., and weight around 15 lb.

Puli. One of the several remarkable and distinctive breeds of Sheepdog found in Hungary. Coat of black or dark red is long and unkempt, giving a "skirt" effect on the back legs. Weight is around 35 lb.

Pulse. Pulse-taking is not nearly so reliable a guide to diagnosis of ill-health in a dog as it is with a human being. Pulse rates vary from minute to minute and there may be secondary pulsations between the main beats without any serious cause. It is therefore impossible to give a reliable figure for a healthy dog: it may range from 70 to 140. See *Respiration, Temperature*.

Pyorrhoea. Lap dogs and others which have been spoiled by tit-bits and soft food sometimes suffer from this dental disease. The symptoms are the same as in cases affecting human beings—bleeding and spongy gums, dirty enamel, and unpleasant breath. Diet should be changed to include plenty of *Vitamin D*. (most easily assimilated in cod liver oil). Veterinary attention is advisable, and afterwards the teeth should be cleansed daily with a toothpaste containing sodium ricinoleate, as several proprietary brands do. It is a troublesome ailment to eradicate.

Pyrennean Mountain Dog. This breed, because of its beauty, has become very well known at shows in Britain. The dog has probably been the companion of the Aryan

ances ever since they migrated from the region of the Himalayas, working as a hunter and flock guard over the thousands of miles our prehistoric ancestors wandered. In the Pyrenees he somehow maintained his purity and carried on his work of fighting bears and wolves until the present century, but before then he had also become the watchdog for every important castle or residence in the Iberian peninsula. A perfect companion for children and a fearless guard, the Pyrenean Mountain Dog is white with very faint coloured markings. Height 30 ins., weight around 120 lb.

Q

Quarantine. Details of the quarantine laws and other matters relating to the importation of dogs can be obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and persons thinking of bringing a dog from abroad are advised to check on new developments in this regard. See *Law and the Dog*.

Briefly, the requirements are based on the Importation of Dogs and Cats Order of 1928, which requires that every dog landed in Great Britain from abroad shall be accompanied by a licence authorizing its landing and requiring its detention and isolation for a period of six calendar months from the date of landing. The restrictions also apply to a dog proposed to be landed from a vessel or aircraft which has been to a seaport or airport outside the British Isles even though the dog has not left the ship or aircraft. It also applies to such a dog which has been in contact with an imported cat or dog.

It is possible to quarantine the dog at any veterinary premises provided these are approved of by the Ministry of Agriculture, but as the restrictions are considerable it is well to check on this well in advance of the dog's arrival. There are many approved quarantine kennels in suitable

districts near the seaports and airports, and the Ministry will state what approved accommodation exists in the stated district. Since the war, these have usually been fairly full, and the importer must not be too optimistic about quarantining the dog exactly where he had hoped. Removal of the dog from the port to the quarantine kennels has to be carried out by approved carrying agents, and the firm has to be named on the application form.

Although the restrictions may sound severe, in practice the procedure of importing a dog works simply and smoothly, and anyone who feels a little annoyed that such red tape should exist must remember that it is by these strict methods that rabies has been banished from Britain, and is the reason why the purchase of British dogs is regarded as a perfectly safe proceeding by overseas countries.

R

Rabies. This terrible disease is, of course, non-existent in Britain today, but the symptoms should be known to a dog owner, partly because he may meet with a case abroad and also to dispose of the ignorant fears that people show for any and every form of canine fit or piece of ill-temper. Rabies occurs only from the bite of an infected animal. It cannot arise from any vague cause with the possible exception of transmission from contact with the urine or saliva of an infected animal. Incubation may be as short as ten days or as long as six months. As rabies develops the dog undergoes a complete transformation. The bark becomes a wolf-like howl, the temper reverses from the normal type, the hatred of other dogs and strangers becomes intense, though affection for his owner will probably remain almost the same. He will get out if he can, gnawing through wood or even metal to do so. His horror of water is a fallacy. Until paralysis locks the jaws he will drink all he can get.

Death occurs in four days. In one form of the disease the animal is quieter and the jaws hang open. Although the dog is incapable of biting, the saliva can infect anyone touching the mouth. It is well to remember that serum injected immediately after the bite from a rabid animal is effective, but it is useless once incubation is over.

Rache. This dog, long extinct and the ancestor of almost all *Terriers*, was probably indigenous to Britain. They are mentioned by one of the earliest known writers on dogs, Guillaume Twici, huntsman to Edward II. They were running Hounds and very similar to *Greyhounds* in appearance. Crossed with a Sheepdog, also extinct, the Raches later flourished in the Border country, where grey-coated dogs with merl eyes may still be seen and undoubtedly have Rache ancestry.

Racing Arch. Slight tendency to roach (arched) back.

R.A.F. Dogs. One of the outstanding examples of the training of working dogs is that of the R.A.F. Police Dogs. These are trained at Staverton, Gloucestershire. They are *Alsations* and most of them are bred at the centre at Staverton. About 550 dogs, not including brood bitches, are maintained, and the actual training begins when the puppies are six months' old. At this age the initial of the name and number are tattooed on the left ear and documents made out. As soon as this is completed the dog is sent to another R.A.F. station for "walking," and for six months no serious discipline is given, the animal getting used to service life as he plays with the children of station personnel and goes for walks with any airman or airwoman who wishes to take him.

On his return to the Centre he is put in charge of an airman who is also under training, and they start learning their discipline together. Dogs already trained to a high pitch of efficiency, known as Instructor Dogs, show by example, what is expected. Reclassification and promotion is available for the dog under training just as it is for human personnel, the grades rising from Air Dog Second Class to Senior Instructor Dog. The first test involves

the dog obtaining sixty per cent marks on obedience to the following words of command while on the lead:

Heel, sit, down, stay, leave, go-through, right turn, left turn, turn about.

The dog must also show ability to obey these commands off the lead and be able to clear obstacles, tackle and trail. The next test, involving eighty per cent marks on the previous tests, plus sixty per cent marks on any two of the following:

Watch a prisoner without supervision for periods beginning at ten minutes; refuse food except from his own dish, pass other dogs without paying attention, work through other animals without paying attention, clear obstacles, scent from 200 to 400 yards and locate live bodies concealed in fields, trees, etc.; stand to be shot over (not gun shy).

The third test involves 100 per cent marks on test 1, 60 per cent on four items from test 2, and 60 per cent on one of the following:

Refuse to leave his guard except when ordered by his handler, attack a man while being fired at, attack through flames, locate dead bodies, track a human being, identify property, identify an individual from scent of an object taken from him, carry a message, detect mines, start or stop barking to order.

This pitch of efficiency is reached entirely by patience. A dog is never beaten for failure to carry out a command, and tit-bits are sometimes given as a reward for good work. Training does not exceed fifteen to forty minutes a day, and the only words of command used are:

Heel, sit, down, come, stay, leave, speak, watch, hold, quiet, over, go-through, stand, fetch, go, where is he!

These details have been given at some length because the simplicity of the words of command, the patience of the training in brief daily periods, and the uncanny intelligence resulting, are object lessons for anyone wishing to inculcate obedience into their own dogs.

Rectal Feeding. In cases of severe weakness, mouth

injury, and shock, feeding through the rectum is often resorted to under a vet's advice. The procedure is not difficult, being similar to giving an enema. Usually an enema is first given to cleanse the bowel, and the food is injected very slowly and gently. Beef extracts, milk, and soups made from pre-digested food are the usual ingredients of a rectal feed. It is assumed that the dog is too weak to run about, but in any event he must be kept prone for as long as possible to allow the nourishment to be absorbed.

Respiration. Like the *pulse*, the rate of respiration in the dog varies tremendously without it necessarily being a sign of illness. Previous activity or excitement will vary the rate from 18 to 25 per minute. Respiration at a higher rate than this for more than a few minutes should be taken as evidence of fever, and if the dog is known to be suffering from a severe chill, of the danger of *pneumonia*. The rate can easily be counted by watching the abdomen.

Retriever. (Curly Coated). This fine working dog, with traces of his *Irish Water Spaniel* and *Poodle* easily noted in his appearance, is too little-known today. Colours are black or liver. Height 23 ins., and weight around 68 lb.

Retriever (Flat-Coated). A cross between a *Labrador* and the *Gordon Setter*, the Flat-coated Retriever is closely allied to the former breed. He has a smooth coat of dense black, and stands 23 ins. high, with a weight of around 70 lb.

Retriever (Golden). All of this breed are descended from a troupe of performing dogs bought by Lord Tweedsmouth from a circus proprietor some eighty years ago. They were reputed to be Caucasian Sheepdogs. A *Bloodhound* and an *Irish Setter* were crossed with them to improve their sporting powers. The coat may be flat or gently waved. Height is 24 ins., and weight 65 lb.

Rhodesian Ridgeback. Identifying this dog is easy because of the unique ridge of hair running from the shoulders to the haunches. There is undoubtedly some *Bloodhound* strain present. Colour is usually a rich tan, but brindled is known. Height 24 ins., and weight around 65 lb.

Rickets. Malformation of the legs indicates the presence of this disease in puppies, usually caused by incorrect artificial feeding or more rarely through the poor quality of the bitch's milk. Sunlight and cod liver oil provided for the bitch in whelp are better cures than the same things for the pups already stricken with the trouble. Treatment needs to be on a professional basis.

Ring Tail. A tail curved forward so much that it makes almost a complete circle. e.g. the *Husky*.

Roach Back. Arched along the spine.

Roan. A colour broken by white. The head is usually coloured and there are considerable patches of colour broken up by mixed white and coloured hairs. It is a popular type of colouring in *Cocker Spaniels*.

Rose Ear. An ear showing the inner burr.

Rottweiler. This breed has in recent years joined the select band of dogs used for police and army work, and for training as a *Guide Dog for the Blind*. He is well-known in Central Europe as a cattle dog. The short coat is black with brown markings on feet and head. Weight is around 65 lb., and height about 26 ins. He is named after the town of Rottweil some miles from Stuttgart.

Roughage. A dog which is fed largely on meat does not get enough roughage to assist bowel action, and this is one reason why he will look for and eat grass. The blades become twisted together and pass through the intestines scraping the lining so as to remove fermenting layers of partly digested food and so prevent auto-intoxication. Various medicines are available to liquefy this fermenting matter and so produce loose stools which give the impression that the medicine has done a lot of good. Such medicines have their place, or course, but when used too often they provide an irritant which is weakening. Bran is an excellent solution of the problem. It should be given twice a week in the proportion of a teaspoonful mixed with the food, either dry or mingled with gravy.

Royal Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to

Animals. The R.S.P.C.A. is the oldest animal protection society in the world, having been founded on 16 June, 1824, by the Rev. Arthur Broome and a group of humanitarians. At that time the only law for the protection of animals was Martin's Act of 1822, which applied to horses and cattle. Progress was slow until 1835 when Princess (later Queen) Victoria became its Patron, an example which has been consistently followed by members of the Royal Family until the present day.

Graphic evidence of the enormous growth of the Society, and alongside it the more enlightened legislation for the protection of animals, came when the R.S.P.C.A. celebrated its centenary in 1924. Twenty-three different countries were represented at the conference in that year.

The policy of the Society is carried out by education, maintenance of a corps of inspectors, free veterinary treatment schemes, the promotion of humane legislation, assisting animal protection work overseas, and assisting in the spread of knowledge on animal and management and first aid.

An important section of the work is among children, and by permission of the authorities, lecturers visit schools, leaflets are provided for teachers, and essay competitions are held. Children from seven to sixteen years of age are encouraged to join the junior branch of Animal Defenders. These groups are within existing scholastic and social organizations. Membership is free, and a monthly magazine, "Animal Ways," is published at 1d.

For adults, educational work includes films, leaflets, and a monthly magazine, "Animal World," price 3d.

Some 200 inspectors, most of them uniformed, are stationed throughout the country. They are full-time employees and are on call day and night, working in close co-operation with the police, and the addresses, too numerous to publish here, are available on application to any police station. From the same source also the address of the nearest clinic is obtainable. At these, fully-qualified veterinary surgeons are available, the organization being set up in co-operation with the British Veterinary Associa-

tion (previously the National Veterinary Medical Association). Treatment is free for people unable to pay. In places where a clinic is not established another system of free treatment has been adopted. Under this scheme local vets attend to animals of those in poor circumstances under a voucher arrangement. The two types of treatment handle some 500,000 cases a year.

Although the Society does, of course, handle every type of animal problem, the work on dogs will be of special interest. Dogs kept continually on chains occupy much time of the inspectors. It was the R.S.P.C.A. whose efforts resulted in the notable Act of 1933 which gives magistrates powers to disqualify a person convicted of cruelty to a dog from holding a dog licence and, therefore, from keeping a dog. Many dog licences are bought for poor people, and there is a club scheme run through the branches by which weekly subscriptions of 2d. meet the cost.

Membership of the R.S.P.C.A. costs £1 per annum. Details of this and any other work of the Society are available from the head office at 105, Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1., or by application to the local unit, whose address will be in the telephone book or obtainable at the police station.

Rubber Jaw. A physical deterioration in cases of prolonged canine *nephritis*. The jaw bone softens and the teeth fall out.

Run Riot. Hounds are said to have run riot when they leave their quarry to hunt the line of another animal.

S

St. Bernard. The famous dogs of the Monastery of St. Bernard, 8,000 feet up on Mont Blanc, are descended from wild dogs found roaming in the area when the monastery

was established by a French monk, Bernard de Menthon, about A.D. 980. The animals had probably been brought there by the Romans, who had a hospice on the same site nearly a thousand years before. The most famous St. Bernard is Barry, who rescued forty people during his life in the latter part of the nineteenth century. He was shot in mistake for a wolf, and his body is now in Berne Museum. The modern dog has changed both in appearance and character. A feature is the massive head in which the skull circumference is double the length. Colours are brindle, red, with white on face, collar, chest, feet, and tail tip. Height not less than 31 ins., and weight is around 200 lb.

The Smooth-Coated St. Bernard (due to a *Mastiff* cross) is actually preferred by Alpine rescue squads because he can work better in melting snow.

St. Hubert Hound. The ancestor of every hunting Hound in Europe, this dog is named after the patron saint of the Chase. The breed was maintained for more than a thousand years at the Saint's monastery in the Ardennes. Colour is black, or black with tan markings.

Saluki. This breed is often claimed as the oldest of pure descent still flourishing. A member of the *Greyhound* family, he was used for hunting the gazelle in the Chaldean, Babylonian, and Assyrian empires. Today there are sheikhs among the nomadic tribes of the Middle East who can recite pedigree ancestry names which take their own dogs back for many hundreds of years. He is certainly an aristocrat of the canine world. Colours and combinations are numerous, the cream and golden varieties probably being the most charming in appearance. Height is around 26 ins.

Samoyed. This beautiful animal, originating among the nomadic tribes of Western Siberia where he was—and is—used to guard reindeer herds, has been popular in Britain for some sixty years, Queen Alexandra being an ardent fancier. Very many of the Samoyeds now living in Britain and America are descendants of these royal dogs. There are few dogs more capable of hard work, and this is the

reason why many of the major Arctic and Antarctic explorers used Samoyeds. Nansen, Shackleton, and Scott among them. He is usually pure white, or white and biscuit. Height about 22 ins., and weight between 45-50 lb. The fact that there is no admixture of wolf in the strain makes him a gentle and charming companion for children.

Sapling. Coursing Greyhound whelped on or after 1 January of the same year in which the season opens. If born in the preceding year he is regarded as a puppy.

Scent. The delicacy of a dog's scenting glands are (except in the Greyhound and similar breeds) among the most perfect in Nature. Tests of known traces of smell at regulated distances are obviously almost impossible to arrange in order to give any definite statistics, but by means of testing taste some conception of the dog's exquisite sensitivity in this regard has been obtained. A normal dog can taste a teaspoonful of acetic acid (the sharp-tasting ingredient of vinegar) in 1,300 gallons of distilled water, which is roughly a proportion of one to a million. The more distinctive taste of sulphuric acid has been detected when dissolved in the proportion of one to ten million.

The greatest authority on the causes of scent is Mr. H. M. Budgett who, in "Hunting by Scent" has produced what is generally regarded as the standard scientific work on the subject. He maintains that the scent is detected by a hunting dog by finding traces of an oil left on the ground. The movement of the oily particles in the air above the surface is encouraged by warmth in the earth, so that movement of the aroma is most marked on days when the earth is warmer than the air—the bright, frosty winter's morning beloved by huntsmen.

It is of interest to note that *Bloodhounds* cannot follow the scent of a man who is not touching the ground. In experiments a man was carried a short distance in a cradle so that his feet were clear of the ground. Bloodhounds tracking him were immediately confused.

Schipperke. One of the several breeds used in Holland and Belgium to guard barges, the Schipperke is an alert,

intelligent dog admirably adapted to life in a small modern house. A Belgian authority has stated that he is derived from a diminutive of the black Sheepdog of Flanders known as the Leuvenaer which used to guard wagons travelling to the great markets of the Middle Ages. The Schipperke has the distinction of being the breed of the first recorded show for a particular breed. This took place in 1690 in the Grand Palace, Brussels, when craftsmen of a metal working Gild were invited to show Schipperkes with collars of hammered brass. His affection for children is proverbial. The name means "little captain" and the correct Flemish pronunciation is Skeeperker. His neck frill is a feature of his cobby body. Colour is black; height about 12 ins., and weight below 18 lb.

Schnauzer. Despite his terrier-like appearance this dog has no connection with that family. He is a very ancient German dog, and up to some fifty years ago almost every farmyard dog there was a Schnauzer, and he could be seen guarding his master's cart or property on market day. As early as the fifteenth century he was a home companion. The famous artist Albert Durer owned one and portrayed him many times. German breeders believe that the ancestry is the German Poodle, the grey Wolf Spitz, and the Pinscher. Germans regard the dogs' brain-powers very highly, referring to them as "the dogs with the human brain." With a strong sense of discipline, great affection and a courageous but peaceable nature, the Schnauzer has become very popular in Britain. The whiskered face is a feature. The rather harsh coat is best when of a pepper-and-salt colour. There are three distinct sizes: Giant (22-26 ins.), Standard (17-20 ins.), and Miniature (below 14 ins.).

Scottish Spaniel. This dog, which was well-known in the Scottish Lowlands in the nineteenth century, is now extinct. The colour was red-and-white.

Scottish Terrier. The Scottie is too well-known and loved to need much description. For many years there was heated discussion on the Scottie's ancestry, many devotees

claiming that he was the most ancient of all Highland terriers, being the *Skye Terrier* mentioned by many writers from the sixteenth century onwards. From 1860-1880 Scottish Terriers exhibited at shows varied greatly, and at the end of this period a standard was drawn up. It is probably fairest to say that he is one branch of several Terrier breeds of the Highlands. An alert, virile, and affectionate companion, he is usually all-black, but can be brindled or grey. Height 10 ins., and weight around 18 lb. This weight is far less than the old type, who was not snipey-nosed. The heavier weight made the ancient Scottie a much tougher dog, and it is to be regretted that the present type is rapidly deteriorating into a lap dog.

Screw Tail. Kinked, knotty tail found, for example, in the *Boston Terrier*.

Scurf. Lack of sheen on the coat and a mass of grey scales partially embedded in the skin may be removed by bathing with a coal tar soap. Special treatment worth trying is to use an oatmeal shampoo made with four ounces of fine oatmeal and two ounces of glycerine mixed in three pints of tepid water. Mix well and rub into the coat, drying thoroughly after rinsing.

Sealydale. This modern cross between the *Sealyham* and *Airedale* has produced a useful house dog and all-purpose worker in South Africa. The harsh coat is usually white-and-tan or white-and-black. Height is 13 ins., and weight around 20 lb.

Sealyham Terrier. This breed recently celebrated its centenary, having originated in a village of the same name near Haverfordwest, on the estate of Captain John Edwardes. His main job was badger baiting, but since his recognition by the Kennel Club in 1911 he has become very well known as a home companion. There is a pack of working Sealyhams bred and owned by Sir Jocelyn Lucas which has kept to the original conception of the breed. The Sealyham is usually all-white. Height 10 ins., and weight around 20 lb.

Septum. The division between the nostrils.

Setter. See under *English Setter*, *Gordon Setter*, *Irish Setter*.

Shaking Palsy. One of the after-effects of *distemper* in many instances, this trouble seems to affect *Terriers* more generally than other breeds. It is most noticeable when the dog is standing still. There is no effective treatment, but a cheerful point is that the dog does not seem to mind, and it is not a progressive disease.

Sheep and Cattle Dogs. The following breeds, originally and/or currently used as sheep and cattle dogs are described under individual names: *Appenzell*, *Bearded Collie*, *Belgian*, *Briard*, *Collie*, *Cumberland*, *Heeler*, *Hungarian*, *Kelpie*, *Malinois*, *Maremma*, *Old English*, *Owtchar*, *Puli*, *Pyrennean*, *Rottweiler*, *Shetland*, *Welsh Corgi*, and *Welsh Collie*.

Shelly. Thin and narrow, e.g. *Borzoi*.

Shetland Sheepdog. The touch of Lilliput which seems to pervade the zoology of the Shetland Islands is well exemplified in this breed, which was developed from small Scottish *Collies* in the early nineteenth century, crossed with dogs of small stature used by farmers in the Islands for many centuries. They were not recognized by the *Kennel Club* until 1909, and even then different clubs for the breed confused the aims by varying requirements. He is gay, faithful companion with a strong guardian instinct. Height is around 13 ins., and weight about 14 lb.

Shih Tzu. Bred from an ancient variety kept in Tibet, the Shih Tzu is another example of the skill of the Chinese in canine matters. The name (pronounced Shid Zoo) means lion, but the description refers neither to the dog's appearance nor his hunting abilities, but rather to his courage and strength. This is apt enough, for despite his size he is no toy lap dog. The mask has some resemblance to a chrysanthemum. Colours vary. Height is 11 ins., and weight around 14 lb.

Showing Dogs. The show ring is an expensive, tiring, and sometimes disappointing goal. After that has been said it can be added that its fascination outweighs all its

defects, and the rewards which occasionally come nullify all setbacks. Prizes are deliberately kept low in value so that the insidious influence of large monetary reward is entirely absent. No one can become rich from dog showing, and he will be a very fortunate owner who manages to make his travelling expenses to and from the shows where he enters his dogs.

Nevertheless, the newcomer has quite as much chance of success as the professional breeder if he is ready to learn by observation and experience. The trouble which besets most people is to know how to start. We will assume that the breed preferred has been definitely decided upon, and that visits to shows and regular study of the dog journals have given a good idea of the current trend of judging. The dog must, of course, be registered with the *Kennel Club*, and application made to the Secretary of the first show for which it will be entered, for a schedule. This, when completed, has to be forwarded to the Kennel Club with the necessary fee. Members' or Sanction Shows are the usual means of debut for a puppy, though one of real potentialities may quite well be entered at an Open Show without more ado. At this there are various classes, such as Puppy, Junior, Maiden, Debutant, and Novice. See *Classes of Dogs*.

Preparations for showing demand a regular course of grooming, exercising and conditioning. The coat will need trimming by a professional to make the best of the dog's appearance. Plenty of exercise off the lead on both hard surfaces and grass must be given daily, and if the weather is bad the coat must be carefully dried and the dog rubbed down. Frequent bathing should be avoided. A little Fuller's earth rubbed into the coat and then brushed out will do all the cleaning necessary.

One of the most disheartening things is to find that a puppy which was so well-behaved at home becomes a cantankerous mass of nerves at the show. This can be avoided by accustoming him to "show off" in front of strangers (dogs have plenty of vanity and will take pleasure in so doing) and by taking him into places where there are

plenty of people. This will help him to learn that there is nothing to fear from crowds.

The atmosphere of the show ring may be created at home with a few chairs and as many members of the family and the neighbours as may be prevailed upon to act as spectators. Those people whom the puppy does not know should be asked to walk up and handle the dog, examining his teeth, feeling his legs, and so on, without the dog pulling away or growling. If another dog or two can be brought into the ring as well so much the better for training the budding contestant on how to ignore his fellow competitors.

This handling of the dog in the show ring can be undertaken by professionals, though such a facility will obviously not interest the amateur breeder—at least until he starts thinking of *Crufts*! What to do and what not to do can well be learned by watching a professional handler. It needs to be said that good handling can make all the difference between victory and defeat in the ring.

At the show itself the main rules to remember are: remain near your dog on the bench all the time; see he has drinking water and regular exercise; take towels, first aid kit, and grooming accessories.

Have a little piece of raw liver hidden in the hand while he is in the ring, administer a dose of sedative if he is inclined to be over-excited, and treat him as affectionately after judging whether he has won or lost.

Shows, History Of. The first British show on record was held at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1859, when thirty-six Pointers and twenty-three Setters were exhibited in the Cornmarket. The prize for the best dog was "one of Pape's celebrated double guns, worth £15-£20." These shows rapidly became popular in the North of England and at Birmingham, and the famous Crystal Palace shows began in 1870. These had the result of the formation of the *Kennel Club*, which held its first show in 1873. The Paris Exhibition of 1878 included a dog section, but it was in 1886 that the dog show caught the public's fancy when Charles Cruft put on his first exhibition at the Royal Aquarium,

which stood on the present site of the Central Hall, Westminster. *Cruft's Show* was in that year confined to Terriers, and there were 600 entries. Prestige came in 1891 when Queen Victoria entered some of her own dogs, and the Show was moved to the Agricultural Hall, Islington. After the second World War the Kennel Club took over the running of Cruft's Show, the first under its aegis being held in 1948. More than 2,000 shows are now held every year in Great Britain. The shows are divided as follows:

Championship Shows at which Kennel Club Challenge Certificates are awarded. Three of these certificates awarded by three different judges makes the entrant a Champion.

Open Shows, where there are no restrictions on entry in the various classes.

Limited Shows, confined to localities, members of societies, or similar restrictions.

Sanction Shows, which enable lesser known dogs to make a start in the Show world.

Sickle Hock. Bent at the stifle, the upper joint in the hind leg.

Skye Terrier. "Wha daur meddle wi' me" is the motto of the Skye terrier, who has changed but little from the time he was described by Dr. John Caius, physician to Queen Elizabeth—and even then he was an ancient breed. He has been a constant companion of royalty throughout his long life, Queen Victoria doing much to bring the breed into prominence a century ago. Peculiarly adapted for work in the rocky and water-strewn country of his birth, he is still a sporty little fellow, despite his popularity as a "lady's dog." Colours are cream, fawn or grey. Height: 10 ins., and weight around 25 lb.

Slightly On The Leg. High on the leg.

Snake Bite. The only snake bite in this country comes from the adder, and dogs frequently die from it while human beings soon recover. The adder will normally strike only in self-defence, and in the case of an attack on a dog it occurs because the latter noses it out in long grass or

dead leaves and is consequently bitten on the vulnerable mouth or nose. The pain is intense, followed by *convulsions* and coma. There is no risk, providing one has no mouth or lip ulcerations or recent tooth cavity, in sucking the poison out though this is obviously difficult with a dog suffering extreme pain and bitten near the mouth. A garden syringe, clinical syringe or any device which will cause a vacuum will be useful in emergency. The wound may be washed in a cold solution of ammonia, permanganate of potash, or rubbed with Elliman's embrocation.

Keep the dog warm, give frequent small sips of brandy or whisky, hot tea, or warm milk. In the more rare cases where the bite is on the leg the dog will lick it himself. Encourage this and apply a ligature with a handkerchief above the bite to stop circulation.

Snipey. Long and narrow muzzle, inclining to an arch.

Spaniels. The following breeds of Spaniels are recognized by the Kennel Club: *Clumber*, *Cocker*, *Cross-bred*, *Field*, *Inter-bred*, *Irish Water*, *English Springer*, *Welsh Springer*, and *Sussex*. For details see under individual names. Also described are *Brittany Spaniels*.

Speed of Dogs. It is, of course, difficult to obtain any fair average of the speed of dogs as there is no set distance on which the various breeds have been tested. Active dogs are capable of bursts of speed up to 20 m.p.h. for about a quarter of a mile. The *Greyhound* can attain 37 m.p.h. Approximate comparative speeds over a similar distance are man (22 m.p.h.), a racehorse—"Man o' War"—(43 m.p.h.), and a cheetah (70 m.p.h.).

Splay Feet. Toes well apart so that the dog presses on the pads. Desirable in gundogs working in water.

Staffordshire Bull Terrier. A cross between the Old English Terrier and the *Bulldog*, the Staffordshire Bull Terrier is a fighting dog as his creators intended him to be. He was originally known as the "Half-and-Half" or the "Pit Dog," the last name not being given because he was well known in the coal mining areas of the North and Midlands but because he was a famous fighter in the baiting

pits where combats between dog and dog or dog and rats took the place of bull and bear baiting at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Although gameness and a uniquely high pitch of courage are features, the dog is an affectionate friend to his master and those approved by the latter as friends. For a burglar or assailant he can be a terrifying enemy. So good is their self-discipline that they soon adapt themselves to a new owner. Colours vary in combination, but the best are red or brindle. Height is about 16 ins., and weight around 35 lb.

Staghound. The Old English Staghound was a descendant of the Chien Blanc du Roi, and there were many packs of those hounds hunting in the Royal forests after the Norman Conquest. The last pack of Staghound blood was sold in 1827 to a German nobleman. Hounds hunting deer in Britain now are of *Foxhound* blood, and they resemble this breed in colour, though they are somewhat larger.

Starvation. It occasionally befalls the dog lover that he has to help a dog which by accident or criminal intent has been without food for some days. It must be remembered that too much food for a ravenous animal can be fatal. Cod liver oil and malt, chopped raw meat, and plenty of milk given at frequent intervals, are needed. *Worms* will almost inevitably have got a grip on the dog and as soon as his strength has been built up he should be wormed, but there must be no hurry about this.

Stern. The tail of a Hound is always called a stern.

Stings. In summer-time many owners are terrified when they see huge swellings on the mouth or nostrils, or very occasionally on the feet. Most dogs get stung once in their lives, and this is the cause of the sudden swellings. The lesson is learned and there will be no more playing with bees or wasps. As the dog usually strikes very quickly with his paw the swelling should be examined to see if the sting has broken off. If it has it can be removed with a pair of tweezers and quite often with the fingers. If the sting occurs on a country walk a cold compress made with a handkerchief and any water that is available will allay the

pain. The old-fashioned blue-bag or peroxide of hydrogen are as good a remedy as any, and most of the modern disinfectants claim that they allay the pain and minimise the swelling. Probably before these are found the trouble will be over, with only the swelling remaining as evidence of a painful lesson. If the sting has occurred in the mouth or throat then matters are more serious. Ice is the best remedy, and failing that water as cold as possible. Keep the dog quiet and in a cool spot, with stimulants if at hand. But do not force too much liquid down his throat because of the danger of choking him.

Stop. The depression in front of the eyes.

Stripping. Most long-haired dogs are given an annual stripping of the old coat in late spring. There is nothing particularly difficult about it, but it demands a knack to perform it quickly, neatly, and painlessly. In view of the small cost involved stripping is therefore best left to an expert. If an owner insists on attempting it himself one primary rule must be kept in mind: pluck in the direction of the tail and never against the grain of the coat. Stripping is really a fad which has grown through convention on the show bench. The actual benefit to the dog is doubtful. See *Grooming*.

Stud Arrangements. On the whole the payment of a stud fee in cash is a more satisfactory arrangement than the common practice among amateur breeders of arranging a service for a bitch in exchange for the choice of a puppy from the expected litter. Such an arrangement is usually made verbally. While a formidable legal document may be an over-cautious move, some form of written agreement covering all likely contingencies is advisable. For example, if the mating proves unproductive a further service from the same dog and with the same bitch is customary: this should be put in black and white. Other matters to cover in a "choice of the litter" arrangement include the position if all the litter dies within a stated time after birth, what happens if only one puppy is born, and the setting of a time limit for the selection and acceptance of the chosen puppy.

Stud Dog. Because the dog will invariably create more pups than the average bitch he can be said to be the more important to the breeder. He deserves much more care than he usually gets. Plenty of exercise, a lavish meat diet to prevent any overweight, and regular *grooming* will keep him in condition. He can mate at a year old, but in the first eighteen months of life should not be overworked. After he is eighteen months old two *matings* a week, with an occasional fortnight's rest, have been proved quite within the dog's capabilities. As he gets older the number will have to decrease, but evidence goes to show that dogs retain their potency, if kept fit, until an advanced age. From a genetic point of view, neither youth nor age will have any effect whatever on the type of puppy he produces.

Stuttgart Disease. This term for a usually fatal disease is now obsolete, the symptoms being recognized as an acute form of *leptospirosis*.

Sunstroke. Dogs kept in the sun (particularly the light-coloured breeds) may suddenly collapse, with slow breathing, closed eyes, and a blue tinge on the gums and tongue. Remove quickly to shade or darkness, apply ice or cold water to the head and neck, and keep the dog very quiet for at least twenty-four hours.

Sussex Spaniel. This breed originated at Brightling, Sussex, about 150 years ago, the purpose of the breeder, Mr. Fuller, being to create a dog who could work the rough, hilly, and that time thickly overgrown country of the area. His stalwart build and low carriage enabled the Sussex to push through undergrowth with ease, and he gave tongue the whole time as a marker. The golden tinge of the liver coat is a feature. Weight is about 42 lb., and height 16 ins.

Swine-Chopped. Upper teeth projecting.

Sydney Silky Terrier. Not unlike the *Yorkshire Terrier*, who has contributed much to this breed, the Sydney Silky is well-known in Australia and New Zealand. The colour is similar to the *Yorkshire Terrier*. Weight is around 10 lb.

T

Tail-Waggers' Club. This organisation was founded in September, 1928, and now has some 925,000 members. Its aims are to improve the conditions under which dogs are kept by educating owners in matters of dog management and hygiene, giving financial assistance to dog welfare institutions, and giving practical aid to dog owners as is within the scope of a large and representative organisation of owners.

Enrolment of a dog for life costs 5s. Application forms are available from the Secretary, Tail-Waggers' Club, 356, Grays Inn Road, London, W.C.1, or details of dog's name, name and address of owner, and subscription of 5s. (minimum) may be sent on a sheet of notepaper. The member receives an oxydized-silver medallion for fixing to the dog's collar, bearing on one side the Club's emblem and on the other the dog's membership number, the address and telephone number of the Club, and the address of the dog's owner. It is noteworthy that nearly 10,000 lost and strayed dogs have been returned to their owners by these means since 1928.

The member is also entitled to free postal advice on dog management and hygiene during the life of the dog enrolled, together with other literature. On a wider scale the benefits which have arisen from the subscriptions including a donation of £15,000 towards the rebuilding and re-equipping of the canine establishment of a professorship of canine medicine and surgery. Clinics, kennel accommodation, and ambulance services are also supported. Another useful scheme is the 2d. a week scheme of prepayment of dog licences, while licences are also given free to distressed owners of dogs.

Tar and Paint, Removal of. Paint on the coat or tar on the paws should be quickly removed. Medicinal paraffin

or olive oil will liquify the sticky mess, which can then be wiped off and the area washed with warm soapy water. Do not use spirit, petrol, or any patent paint remover.

Teeth. The milk teeth of a dog number 28; the permanent teeth 42 (occasionally 44). The second teeth appear at the age of five months. *Convulsions* may occur at this period. The jaws should be inspected to see that the milk teeth are being shed as the second teeth come through. If they are not they must be removed with forceps. Hard biscuits, an old shoe, a ball, and so on will help to make teething a trouble-free time. The 12 front teeth are the incisors, the 4 immediately behind them the canines, and the remaining 26 (14 in the lower jaw and 12 in the upper) are the molars. Puppies are born without teeth, though their outline may usually be seen in the gums. They cut them without any trouble, the time for the completion of this varying greatly among the breeds, but the start is usually within the first four weeks of life. The permanent teeth should begin to appear by the fourth month. In middle life tartar often makes its appearance. It can be removed by dipping a toothbrush in charcoal or chalk with a little household salt. The staining is not necessarily injurious to the teeth, but it may cause offensive breath. Occasionally a tooth will break or an *abscess* form around a worn-down tooth in an old dog. Removal under anaesthesia is necessary.

Temperature. The normal temperature of a dog is 101.5 degrees Fahrenheit (102 degrees in puppies). Temperature is most reliably taken in the rectum, the clinical thermometer being smeared with petroleum jelly. A temperature of 105 degrees and above is dangerous. At 107 degrees death is imminent. Below 100 degrees there is a danger of collapse. See *Pulse, Respiration*.

Termination of Pregnancy. A bitch which has got out and mated can be prevented from having a litter comparatively easily if the owner immediately informs his vet. A drug has been produced for oral or hypodermic administering which will terminate fertilization. Syringing is also

effective if carried out promptly, but should be performed by a vet.

Terriers. The following breeds are recognized by the Kennel Club as Terriers: *Airedale, Australian, Bedlington, Border, Bull, Cairn, Dandie Dinmont, Fox, Irish, Kerry Blue, Lakeland, Manchester, Norwich, Scottish, Sealyham, Skye, Staffordshire Bull, Welsh, and West Highland White.* For details see individual names, where also will be found details of *Aberdeen, Clydesdale, Monkey, Paisley, Sydney Silky, Tibetan.* The *Boston Terrier* is classified as a Non-Sporting dog and the *Yorkshire Terrier* as a Toy.

Tetanus. This is a soil- or dirt-borne disease which is rare, but unavoidable in that no one can say with certainty that a minor scratch or wound will not become infected. Its typical symptom is lock-jaw in which the face is paralyzed, but tetanus can affect the whole body, starting with general weakness and ending with spasms and total paralysis. Serum is, of course, available to combat tetanus diagnosed in its early stages, but the disease is usually so rapid in development that death results before injections can take effect.

Tibetan Spaniel. Whether the Chinese Court presented a Royal *Pekingese* to the priestly caste of Tibet in order to start this breed is a question lost in history, but there is undoubtedly a strong *Pekingese* flavour about this dog, who is to be found in most monasteries of the Holy Land of the East. He is a toy dog, weighing as little as 5 lb. The silky coat is usually black-and-tan.

Tibetan Terrier. Casual observers invariably remark "a miniature Old English Sheepdog!" when seeing this animal for the first time. It is an apt description. He is usually white, though grey and black examples are well favoured. Height is 15 ins., and weight around 26 lb.

Ticked. The colour of the coat in which the white appearance is not clear because of flecks of another colour. The predominant colour may be white or the secondary hue.

Ticks. Sheepdogs suffer from these parasites owing to

their constant contact with sheep, but dogs roaming areas where sheep feed, particularly where there is heather, also pick them up. They are bluish in colour, standing at right angles to the skin as they dig their mouths into the surface, swelling hourly from the blood they suck. They can be picked off with a pair of forceps or more easily loosened by the application of a lighted cigarette to the body. Once the tick is removed all irritation will cease and there are no after-troubles. But care must be taken to remove the head as well as the body, so a tick must never be brushed or twisted off.

Tongue. Stings, splinters and self-bites are the usual causes of a swollen tongue hanging beyond the mouth. Ice will reduce the swelling as a first-aid effort until the vet comes. If the tongue hangs loosely out of the mouth, and is dry and poor in colour, this is an indication of paralysis, either from an injury to the head or spinal cord, or as an after-effect of *distemper*. In such a case the cause must be ascertained. If the paralysis has been caused by a severe blow, and there is no lesion of the brain or cord the tongue muscles will recover without local treatment.

Topknot. The long hair growing from the top of the head.

Toy Dogs. The following breeds are recognized as Toy Dogs. *Black-and-Tan Terrier* (Miniature), *Cavalier King Charles Spaniel*, *Griffon Bruxellois*, *Italian Greyhound*, *Japanese*, *King Charles Spaniel*, *Maltese*, *Papillon*, *Pekingese*, *Pomeranian*, *Pug*, *Yorkshire Terrier*. For details see under individual names.

Training A Puppy. On the acquisition of a puppy the first thing to be done is to have a vet attend to the dew claws and then to dose him for worms. On the assumption that the pup is about four months old or more, its training and discipline can and should begin right away, for the important thing is to settle the matter of who is master from the outset. For this reason one person should do most of the training, even though the pet belongs to the family.

In the average household the wife is the person who is most often at home, and there is a lot to be said for the training falling mainly on her shoulders. The belief that "it takes a man to train a dog" is a fallacy. The woman who is busy with her daily household duties may find the training a time-consuming factor at first, but later she will be glad that she is recognized as "boss."

The first problem is that of house cleanliness. One should not expect miracles in this regard with the very young puppy any more than one would with a human baby, but by studying the rhythm of urination and bowel action a lot can be done in foreseeing the actions. Take him out of doors soon after his meal, and praise and pat him instantly he has performed his duties. A dog is always eager for praise, and the knowledge that he can obtain it in this simple manner will be remembered. Quickly it will become a habit. If he misbehaves in the house in your presence then a scolding is in order, but it must be given immediately. It is quite useless to come down in the morning and reprimand him for a misdeed committed so long before that his young brain cannot connect it with himself. Deliberate misbehaviour in the house may need a smacking, but it never justifies a beating. The function is natural and does not come under the heading of wilful disobedience.

Some readers may be horrified that any sort of punishment is advocated with a young dog. There are actions, however, which must be curbed by physical discipline. The best weapon is a rolled-up newspaper which will not break any bones or cause any bruises, but can give quite a painful sting, and is accompanied by a noise which the dog will remember. Two or three such punishments given immediately the wrong has been committed will be sufficient to teach him that obedience which is essential for his well-being. The sort of sin envisaged is failing to come when called, stealing or attacking domestic animals like sheep, cattle, chickens or the domestic cat.

For the rest, regular *feeding*, regular *exercise*, regular *grooming* and constant companionship will educate a puppy so that he emerges a lovable and faithful companion.

Travelling. A dog's journeys normally fall into the common one of travel with the family and the more rare occasions when he is sent somewhere by himself. In the former category comes car travel. Sickness is common at first, but it usually wears off after the dog becomes familiar with the event. Simple precautions to take are to avoid a large meal immediately before the journey and to administer a small teaspoonful of powdered glucose about ten minutes before the car starts. Do not let the dog hang out of an open window as eye and ear troubles may result. Keep the dog at the back until he is thoroughly car-disciplined and teach him that he must not stand with his fore feet on the rear of the driving seat and so interfere with the driver. If the dog has to be restrained use a harness and not a collar, as a sudden jump through the window might strangle him if the latter were used. Always take water and a drinking bowl on long journeys, and don't forget that the movement makes the average dog want to urinate, so a stop after an hour for a short run is reasonable. When leaving a dog in a parked saloon car on a warm day be certain that windows on opposite sides are open to allow a current of air. Dogs have been suffocated inside an almost hermetically sealed car before now.

When travelling by train in company with the owner the glucose treatment may be advisable as mentioned above. The dog ticket for a train journey is at owner's risk, though company's risk terms are available at a higher charge and when specifically requested. Other passengers naturally have a right to complain about a dog in the compartment, and for this reason a large animal will often have to travel in the guard's van where, on express trains, it may be frequently visited, or a reasonable railway official may permit the owner to remain with him. It is as well to provide a chain instead of a leash for many guards will insist that the dog be tethered to the side, and they know from experience that a frightened dog will often chew through a leather leash.

If a dog is travelling by train by himself a large, strong kennel should be provided—one large enough for him to

turn round and lie down, and with an angular roof to prevent other goods being piled on top. Make friends with the guard to ensure a supply of water and, if possible, a run at any station where the train stops for some time. Make absolutely certain that the recipient knows the time of arrival. In these days of lost goods and mysterious delays a dog which is being sent on a journey involving a change, such as from one London terminus to another, should be accompanied by someone if at all possible, for there is a real danger that the crate will be unloaded on some desolate platform and left for hours. Railway staff are on the whole kindly folk and if the dog is seen he will be watered and fed, but it is the exception to the rule which causes the tragedy, and to avoid this a little time and money for personal travel is well spent.

One last word about specifics for car and train sickness. Do not administer drugs, such as the new anti-seasick remedies developed from wartime experiment. They are suitable for human beings but potentially dangerous for dogs. This also applies to various forms of bromide which some people give in order to quieten their animals.

Dogs travelling by land or sea are best left in the hands of a transport agency specialising in this work. Spratts Patent Ltd., maintain a special service in this regard, and all airline and shipping companies have lists of other firms accustomed to handling dogs. Both forms of transport are particular about health considerations, quite apart from any rules imposed by the country of destination. On air lines dogs are never allowed to travel with the passengers, but must go as freight.

Tricolour. The combination of black, tan and white in the colour of the coat. e.g. *Foxhounds*.

Trousers. The feathering effect on the legs of such breeds as the *Afghan Hound*.

Truffle Dog. It is a pity that this useful breed has, so far as can be discovered, almost died out in England after centuries of work discovering the fungi which grows a few

inches below the ground—one of the greatest delicacies of its kind. A few of the remaining genuine Romanies have near-pure Truffle dogs, the relics of scores in Wiltshire and the West Country. There are still many of them in France, which country is the originator, the *Poodle* blood being obvious in the appearance. Colours are usually white (so that they can be followed at night) or black-and-tan.

Tucked Up. The appearance of the waist and loins in some breeds. e.g. *Greyhound*.

Tufter. A hound thrown into a covert in stag hunting to find and expel the quarry.

Tulip Ear. Elevated ear.

Tumour. There is no need to fear death if a swelling appears on a dog's body, for the trouble is not necessarily malignant. It may be a simple *abscess* or a growth which, once removed, will not re-develop. However, an early examination is vital, because any growth is a serious drain on strength, and as it grows even the non-malignant type may cause dangerous pressure and displacement of vital organs.

Turnspit Dog. The cruel practice of using dogs on a tiny treadmill to keep the spit turning for hour after hour used to utilize the services of many small dogs in every country. Most people have heard that the *Dachshund* was bred for this purpose. This is untrue, though he probably had to perform the task in many homes, like any other small dog.

U

Ulcer. Ulcerating wounds and running sores are evidence of blood poisoning, seriously run down condition after neglect, or the presence of some foreign body in the wound. Regular cleansing and disinfection combined

with a body building routine followed on a vet's instructions should clear the trouble up, albeit slowly.

Undershot. Term indicating that the lower teeth are projecting.

V

Vagina. A discharge from the vagina at other times than the *oestrus* should always be considered as a possible case of *metritis*, but a discharge of a whitish fluid usually indicates a mild inflammation which will respond to sponging with a diluted disinfectant. Actual injuries to the vagina, whether caused during mating, parturition, or from other causes must have professional treatment as complications are probable.

Another trouble commonly met with is prolapsus of the vagina occurring after the birth of a litter or during heat. A round protuberance is seen at the entrance to the vagina, and in a terrier-sized bitch it may be as large as an egg. The main trouble is that the membrane (which is all the swelling is) becomes sore and painful through the bitch licking and pressing on it. If the swelling is small keep the prolapsus clean by washing, and press gently back into the vagina. If it persists or is large a vet can operate without danger either to the bitch's life or to her breeding capabilities.

This prolapsus should not be confused with a rarer form of swelling which is a vaginal polypus. This is usually hidden within the organ except during the swelling of the parts at the *oestrus*, but a vet can easily identify it by its pear shape, the narrow end being the base against the vaginal membrane. The growth can be removed surgically under an anaesthetic and will leave no after-effects.

Vent. Hair underneath the tail.

Vitamins. A dog needs all the known vitamins just as much as a human being, and this is particularly true in the

case of dogs kept for breeding or bitches with young. Meat, when it includes offal, will provide all the vitamins, but as this cannot be obtained in sufficient quantity by most owners these days some details of the foods and their vitamins may be of value.

Vitamin A (which will withstand cooking) is available in liver (raw liver has a strong laxative effect on dogs and should preferably be cooked), egg yolk, fish roes, cod liver oil, milk, carrots, and spinach.

Vitamin B is found in most fruits, liver, heart, kidneys fish, lean meat, carrots, eggs, milk, yeast. Over-cooking may minimize or destroy the vitamin content.

Vitamin C is best provided in raw foods—liver, kidney, lettuce, milk, egg yolk, orange juice.

Vitamin D is provided by raw or cooked liver, egg yolk, or milk. It is also available in cod liver oil.

Vitamin E is available in cooked fish, liver, kidney, and cereals. Raw foods with it include butter, lettuce, and milk.

Vitamin G, which also withstands heat, is available in a great variety of foods—meat, milk, green and root vegetables, fish, and yeast.

As regards the work done by these vitamins, growth and resistance to disease are looked after by Vitamin A. Vitamin B grows strong bodies and strong nerves. Vitamin C, the anti-scurvy Vitamin, is vital for a good coat and freedom from blood disorders. Vitamin D builds bones and good teeth, the lack of it causing rickets. Vitamin E promotes fertility. Vitamin G, closely allied to Vitamin B, guards against debility. See *Fats, Feeding, Minerals, Proteins*.

W

Wall Eye. Blue-tinged, mottled eye.

Weaning. Puppies may be started on solid foods when six months old, and earlier if the litter is large or the dam

weakly. Enriched milk foods should form a large proportion of the diet, and suckling must not be prevented until the animals stop of their own accord. Scraped raw lean meat—a spoonful once a day—is valuable.

Weights and Measures for Medicines.

60 drops or minims	1 drachm
8 drachms	1 ounce
20 ounces	1 pint
20 grains	1 scruple
3 scruples	1 drachm
1 fluid drachm	1 teaspoonful
2 fluid drachms	1 dessertspoonful
4 drachms	1 tablespoonful
1 tablespoonful	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce

Welsh Collie. Not often seen outside farms in Wales (or in English border countries where their qualities have become known) this Sheepdog is an ancient cross between the indigenous Welsh Sheepdog and the *Collie*. He is very intelligent and the Western Region of British Railways has found them capable of working without supervision to keep sheep off the lines. In Sheepdog trials the Welsh Collie can probably show more skill than any of his contemporaries. The long, smooth coat is usually dark tan with a white blaze, but many other combinations are common. Weight around 36 lb.

Welsh Corgi (Cardigan). This splendid little cattle dog is distinctive from the other Corgi variety because of his long trailing tail and shorter coat. Colours and combinations are numerous, with the exception of pure white. Length from nose to tail is 36 ins., weight around 22 lb.

Welsh Corgi (Pembroke). "Dwarf Dog" is a precise translation of this breed's name—and an apt description. They have been cattle herders in Wales for at least a thousand years, and the biggest fillip to universal popularity came when photographs were taken during the second World War of the Royal Family with their Pembrokeshire

Corgis. Immediately the demand for these dogs both in Britain and America soared, and thousands of people discovered an affectionate pet for the modern home. Colours are red, red-and-white, black-and-tan, and sable. The tail is very short. Height is not more than 12 ins., and weight around 20 lb.

Welsh Foxhound. Hunting among the narrow valleys and foothills of the Welsh mountains has engendered a special hunting breed, and such Hounds have existed for many centuries. A rough coat is a notable distinction. There is only one complete pack of pure Welsh Foxhounds, the Pantysgallog, and they have, at the time of writing, been lent to a neighbouring M.F.H. The strain can be traced back to the Gelli hounds of the monks of Margam Abbey. Gelert of Welsh legend was a Welsh Foxhound. Colours are brown, white, black-and-brown.

Welsh Springer Spaniel. In the days of pre-war depression many a Welsh miner went without his own meals in order to feed his Spaniel, and this companionship is traditional. He is also a clever gun dog. Colours are red or orange on white. Ears are smaller than in the *English Springer*. Height about 18 ins., and the weight varies between 21 and 45 lb.

Welsh Terrier. A distinctive breed which came into prominence in the nineteenth century. The appearance of this dog is rather like that of a small *Airedale*. Colour is black-and-tan. Height 16 ins., and weight around 22 lb.

West Highland White Terrier. An off-shoot of the *Cairn*, this dog became well known both in Britain and America, where his compact size and alert vigour make him a fine companion. His chubby, upstanding tail is a feature. Height 10 ins., and weight around 16 lb.

Whelping. On the sixty-second day from the day of service whelping may be expected within forty-eight hours. Earlier whelpings are common, particularly in small dogs. The signs are unmistakable. There is a loss of appetite and a thick discharge from the vagina. The vulva swells

and the bitch starts looking for a quiet, darkened bed (which should be provided in the place she seems to like). As the labour pains start she will be restless and panting. Licking of the parts indicates that parturition is imminent. A membrane will appear, which the bitch bites in order to rupture it, and if all goes well the first puppy will then arrive. While she is washing it and severing the cord another is on the way. There may be an interval of up to three hours between the first two or three and any more in the litter. This is not a bad sign, but Nature's way of combating exhaustion.

During birth, if there is an obvious interval, the bitch's favourite person may quietly offer plain warmed milk in a bowl. Unless she takes to it immediately do not force her but remove the bowl—and yourself—right away. Afterwards she will not need anything more than milk, thin oatmeal gruel, and water for twenty-four hours, as there is a food value in the foetal matter which she will eat up. Thereafter, bone broth, raw eggs and gruel gradually changed to the normal diet at the end of two weeks may be given. Boiled and boned fish is a good standby at this period. Like raw meat, fish is a good milk producer.

Troubles during whelping include:

Cessation of labour before the birth of all the pups. This may last for some hours and even until the next day. Somewhat similar is the weakness of the pains so that contraction of the womb is insufficient to expel any of the young even though the water bag has burst. The pups' life is then in danger, and to a lesser extent the bitch's as well, so that skilled help is needed. Drugs administered, orally or by injection will induce labour pains but they are, of course, normally given only by a vet.

Delivery of a pup in the wrong position (i.e. not head first) may give trouble. If its hind legs are seen first, or the head and shoulders are visible without any movement, birth may be assisted by gripping the animal firmly with a piece of sterile gauze or linen and pulling very slowly and steadily. Appearance of back or shoulders in the mouth of the womb needs attention with instruments, and while the

necessary help is not very intricate no one should attempt it without having seen an expert do so, except in an emergency. In such a case, a woman's fingers (scrubbed and disinfected, with the nails cut short and free from varnish or polish) are the safest, gentlest and most adaptable instruments there are.

One thing to keep in mind when things go wrong is that the individual pup's life is of minor importance as compared with the rest of the litter and the bitch. Death of the unborn pups awaiting delivery will quickly set up septicaemia and the life of the bitch is then in dire jeopardy.

Whippet. Miners throughout the North of England may be seen grooming and exercising their Whippets as soon as their shift is over, and the dog is said to be cared for as carefully as the children—testimony indeed among a people famed for their family life. The breed began when the Industrial Revolution brought large numbers of countrymen to the mines, and the original stock was probably the *Greyhound*, *Manchester Terrier*, and the *White Terrier*. Whippet racing suffered something of an eclipse in the face of the commercialized *Greyhound* meeting, but is now holding its own. Colours and combinations are numerous. Height about 18 ins., weight around 21 lb.

Wild Dogs. True wild dogs are found in many parts of the world. The best-known is the *Dhole* of India. Wild dogs are also numerous in South America, Malaya, and the East Indies. In South Africa the *Cape Hunting Dog* is notable as having four toes on the forefeet instead of the usual five. The *Australian Dingo* is not an indigenous wild dog, but came from Asiatic countries during human migration across the Pacific at an unknown period.

Wolfhound. See *Irish Wolfhound*.

Worms. The commonest types are:

ROUND WORMS, which exist in dogs of all ages in the stomach and intestines. The worms vary from two to five inches in length and are pointed at each end. These worms are sometimes passed into embryo young by an infested bitch and on the birth of the puppies they may cause

enteritis. Ordinary worm cures cannot, of course, be used on very young puppies, and if the worms are found expert advice is needed. In the case of older dogs great care should be taken to use reputable remedies and the dose administered precisely according to the instructions. Some of the new vermifuges are very effective, but precautions are necessary in the type of food given both before and afterwards. For this reason a vet's careful advice should not be dismissed as unimportant.

TAPE WORMS of various types use the dog as a host. They are liable to be found over and over again during a dog's life. The different varieties of tape worm, with little visible difference, use a number of hosts for preliminary development. These include all other animals and man, fleas and lice, and the livers of rats and mice. This intermediate stage is the means of contaminating the dog who swallows fleas harbouring the spores or eats infected meat. The dog may not appear unwell—though among the symptoms are irritation of the nasal passages and the rectum, a dead-looking coat, diarrhoea, and skin troubles. In puppies *convulsions* are common. Evidence of the presence of tape worms may be seen in the segments of expelled worm, like small pieces of paper or flattened rice grains, adhering to the fur near the anus and around the tail. Dosing a puppy younger than six months is a vet's job. For older dogs fasting is necessary. When the medicine acts the dog will strain and pass a motion, but being bewildered by the matter which still adheres, he will probably run about and skate on the ground. The worm may be several yards in length, and the dog should be held, or at least pacified, because the breaking of the worm and the retention of the head means the parasite will recover and grow just as long again in a matter of days. Every segment of the worm must be collected and burned. Adult dogs should be dosed for tape worms once a year.

Overseas owners or owners of dogs which have come from overseas will know of two other common worms. The first is the *hook worm*, which has in recent years spread from the tropical and sub-tropical areas of the world. These worms

can live in the ground for some time, gaining entry through the paws of the dog or through contaminated food. Those entering through the feet pass to the lung in the blood stream and then through the air passages to the mouth where they are swallowed and reach the small intestine. Here they hook to the side and live by sucking blood. Infected puppies wilt away and die, while both adult dogs and bitches may become sterile. Motions are usually streaked with blood and mucus. The worm is between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, but it not discoverable in the motions except by microscopic examination for the ova expelled in large quantities. Although a series of treatments is necessary, a vet can get rid of the trouble. It must be remembered that the area where the dog has been will contain thousands of embryonic hook worms, and this must be sterilized. Strongly salted water is sufficient to deal with the trouble, at the rate of a gallon per square yard.

WHIP WORMS, so called because the body is thick and tapers off into a long thin neck, are also becoming more common. They live in the blind pouch of the large intestine, and are difficult to shift. Symptoms are vague, and often ignored. Skilled veterinary advice is needed.

Y

Yorkshire Terrier. This popular little dog is a comparative newcomer, at least under his present name. He seems to have been bred by Yorkshire industrial workers for week-end and evening sport on ratting expeditions and occasional illicit pit events. The country folk who went to the towns for employment in the factories during the Industrial Revolution never lost their love for dogs, and the Yorkshire Tyke was one such animal, developed from several ancient Terrier breeds of the North country. It is

likely that there is *Skye* blood in the breed, for in a show in 1861 at Leeds dogs we should now call Yorkshire Terriers were shown as Scotch Terriers. These early dogs were much larger than the 5 lb. specimens of today, but even then the coat was extremely beautiful, jokingly said to be due to the uncanny skill of the Leeds weavers who had somehow transferred the art they used with their looms to the dog's back. Affectionate, vigorous, and alert, even a lifetime of coddling and petting as a lap dog cannot destroy his abundant energy and interest in life.

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